PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,487—New Series.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1905.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	......
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	......
17th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	......
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
15th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6603	......	......
29th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,625	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905,
NERA	5,807	X	24th June ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,600 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELLA," 2,000 tons, on or about 23rd May, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,200 tons, on or about 18th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th May, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	L. Solon	6,316	27th ,, ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by seas Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3669	16th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	6th	June.
ARABIA	G. Reed	3598	22nd	June.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5121	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Snafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12	,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS,
WILTSHIRE BACON,
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS :—" CATERERS," BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

FOR
PRIZES,
SOUVENIRS,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
SILVER WARE,
GOLD WARE,
JEWELLERY WATCHES,
CLOCKS, &c., at
THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES
OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.,**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Best Zephyr	25	8
Oxford	21	0
Soft Gauze	18	0
Twill	10	8
Dress 24-0	27	0
4 fold linen Fronts and Wts 30-0	33	0

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 16TH MAY.

THE ORCHID

FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

35 LONDON ARTISTES,

TUESDAY, MAY 16, THE ORCHID.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Stalls, Rs. 4, D. Circle, Rs. 3, Pit Chairs, Rs. 2, Gallery, Re. 1.

Box Plan now open to all at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway will RUN a SPECIAL LATE TRAIN LEAVING CHURCH GATE STATION at 12-15 A.M.

SPECIAL POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION:—A discount of 15 per cent. allowed on Tickets booked for the 12 performances.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* GENERAL	2361	Pens	22nd May
SULTAN	2881	Burmeister	5th June
* REICHSTAG	2086	Ible	19th June

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th May, 1905.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
R. M. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 18th instant, the Narnaul-Phulera Section of the Rewari-Phulera-Chord Line which forms a link with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway from REWARI to PHULERA will be OPENED for all descriptions of traffic, as also for Public Telegraph Messages.

The following will be the Stations:—

NIZAMPOOR.
DABLA.
MAONDA.
NIM-KA-THANA.
KANWAT.
SRI-MADHOPUR.
REENGUS.
BADHAL.
RENWAL.
BHAISLANA.
KHANDEL.

TWO MIXED TRAINS will RUN each way daily to the Timings given below:—

UP TRAINS. Stations.	Mixed. H. M.	Mixed. H. M.	DOWN TRAINS. Stations.	Mixed. H. M.	Mixed. H. M.
Rewari ... Dep.	0 25	11 10	Phulera .. Dep.	10 0	23 10
Khori ... Dep.	0 50	11 35	Khandel ... Dep.	10 24	23 34
Kund ... Dep.	1 18	12 3	Bhaislana Dep.	10 54	0 4
Ateli ... Dep.	1 55	12 40	Renwal .. Dep.	11 24	0 34
Narnaul .. Dep.	2 31	13 17	Badhal ... Dep.	11 53	1 8
Nizampur. Dep.	3 4	13 50	Reengus ... Dep.	12 33	1 48
Dabla ... Dep.	3 34	14 21	Sri-Madhopur ... Dep.	13 6	2 16
Maonda ... Dep.	4 9	14 56	Kanwat .. Dep.	13 43	2 53
Nim-ka-Thana ... Dep.	4 35	15 22	Nim-ka-Thana ... Dep.	14 32	3 43
Kanwat ... Dep.	5 20	16 6	Maonda ... Dep.	14 54	4 7
Sri-Madhopur ... Dep.	6 1	16 47	Dabla ... Dep.	15 33	4 47
Reengus .. Dep.	6 25	17 11	Nizampoor Dep.	15 59	5 13
Badhal ... Dep.	7 5	17 51	Narnaul ... Dep.	16 35	5 50
Renwal ... Dep.	7 43	18 29	Ateli ... Dep.	17 12	6 27
Bhaislana Dep.	8 9	18 54	Kund ... Dep.	17 45	7 0
Khandel ... Dep.	8 39	19 24	Khori ... Dep.	18 13	7 28
Phulera ... Arr.	9 0	19 45	Rewari ... Arr.	18 36	7 50

Further particulars as to rules, rates and classification of goods, can be had on application to any Station Master on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System.

FREDERICK W. HENSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13th May, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE-GOODS FREIGHT-CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates of Freight at which Owners of the Steam-ships are prepared to contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods from Manchester Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following Terms:—

1. The Ship-Owners shall undertake to despatch not less than 4 and not more than 7 Steamers every month for the purposes of the Members of the Association from the first day of January, 1906, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than 3 and not more than 7 days between the sailing of each Steamer; such steamers must be classed 100A 1 in Lloyd's Shipping Register or B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a registered measurement of not less than 1200 Tons; Steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of Piece-goods belonging to the Members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above ports 2 days before time of sailing each Steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trips.

2. The Members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the Steamers so to be despatched all Piece-Goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of packages. Copies of Contract containing terms similar to these and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association can be had from the Office of the Association. The Agents in Bombay of the Steamship Owners will be made parties to the contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms. The rates to be tendered must be 1 for Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and 2 for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the Carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Undersigned must reach them on or before 15th June, 1905. No undertaking is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

Tenders from individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines. For the Members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association.

ગીરધરદાસ જેઠાભાઈ,
i. e., GIRDHARDAS JAITHABHAI,

રાવજી નારણજી,
i. e., RAWJI NARANJI.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Shett Mulji Jetha's Cloth Market Hal
Bombay, 17th April, 1905.

TAPE WORMS. These pests expelled in a few hours, particulars and "BOOK OF RECIPES" for cure of various ailments both free. State age.
HIGSON, Box 31, North St. Nottingham, England.

IF YOU BUY

A REMINGTON

YOU will be Dealing with the Oldest and Largest Typewriter Manufacturers in the world, who, from long experience, know the needs of Typewriter users and know how to supply them.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
CALCUTTA and Everywhere

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5	8	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	13	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,00
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,00
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG.
HANKOW, KOBE, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING.
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .. 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hongkong, Kobe, Liao-Yang.
London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang.
Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio, Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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ST. LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION

(THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.)

CURES Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Lumbago, Sciatica, Weak Back, Soreness, Stiffness, Pains in the Limbs, Pains in the Hands, Pains in the Feet and all bodily aches and pains. It acts like a charm. It conquers pain after all other treatment has failed. It will surpass other liniments, embrocations or oil.

Price Re. 1

SOLD BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.
BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.
WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.
SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.
J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Orwell, Capt W Frame, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with ballast.

THE steamer Clan, 2310 tons Captain G Brunston, will sail to-day for Singapore with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3408 tons, Captain J M Tyrrell, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Clan Buchanan, 1917 tons, Captain J G Main, sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE steamer Turkestan, Capt F Paton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London 9th April with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajah, 3634 tons, Captian J Bullock, R N R will sail to-day for Rangoon, with ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Pasha, 36 34 tons Captain J L Leftwich arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1168 tons, Captain T S Mylcrist will sail to-day for Jedah with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, 3044 tons, Captain M Saporite sailed yesterday for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Springwell, 1943 tons, Captain J Woodruff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro, &c, with a general cargo and two passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain H Carey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 451 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Nubia, 3844 tons, Captain F J Fox will sail to-day for Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers—For Colombo—Mr A R Burney, Mr Parmer, Mr and Mrs H Risby, Mr J R Creagh, Mrs R J Baldock, Mr and Mrs Sweetenham, Miss Nicholson, Mr Livingston, Mr Mourtcin, Mr J A F Cox, Compte H de Markerke, Baron V H de Hodgverst, Mrs M S Stone, Mrs Gaspur and Mr Roy Smith.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator	Comdr H M Meming	Surveyi Steamer
H M S Redbreast	Lt-Comdr H G C Somerville	Cruiser
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Bowman	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie		R I M
R I M S Comet	Lieut Comdr A Hamilton	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul			W & A G & Co
Clan Mackenzie	1921	William			E Tajbhoy
Kt Bachelor	4141	Finns			T Morrison & Co
Alavia	2974	Pigot			K Tajbhoy
Surada	2400	Englnd			M Mackenzie & Co
Ranza	3434	Arnot			K Nixon & Co
Peninsular	2920	Palmer			P & O Co
Hashemi	2179	Molony			B & P S N Co
Tientsin	2555	Goldsmith			P & O Co
Foigate	2307	Cheshire			W & A Graham & Co
Hoseinee	993	Maloney			B & P S N Co
Simla	38 8	Summers	China	30-5	P & O Co
Satara	3409	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Dunrobin	2319	Ranson			W & A Graham & Co
Nairung	2262	Sandilands			T Morrison & Co
Lord Kelvin	2138	Beckerley			W & A Graham & Co
Dumra	762	LeGrand	Busreh	18-5	M M & Co
Pasha	3839	Leftwich			T Morrison & Co
Uganda	3498	Gun Cunningham			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Orwell s	Frame	Karachi May 12
	Pasha s	Leftwich	Calcutta May 5
	Turkestan s	Paton	London April 9
	Lama s	Carey	Karachi, May 13
	Springwell s	Woodruff	Middlesbro, Mar 23

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Clan Buchanan	Main	Mauritius
	R Rubattino s	Saporite	Genoa, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Satara, Tyrrell, for Calcutta
" Clam, Brunston, for Singapore
" Naderi, Mylcrist, for Jedah
" Rajah, Bullock, for Rangoon
" Nubia, Fox, for Shanghai, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Wartburg, for Hamburg via Karachi
" Orwell, for China and Japan

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
8	Clematis	Calcutta
10	Clan Maclean	Liverpool
11	Umzinto	Calcutta
11	Neidenfels	Antwerp

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line Co's steamer City of Corinth left Liverpool for Calcutta on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 12th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left London on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The Anchor Line Co's steamer Arabia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden on the afternoon of the 14th instant and is due here on the morning of the 20th instant.

The same Co's steamer Trieste, from Japan, left Penang on the evening of the 13th instant and is due here about the 25th instant.

10, Charnley Grove, Blackpool, Eng.,
Doan's Ointment cured me of piles in Oct. 1899. It is now 25 months since the cure, and I want to say I have had no return of this annoying complaint during the period. (Signed) Mrs. Howarth, (Of all Chemists.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 13.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£99 3/16	=	— 1 16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 1/2	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	26 3/8	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	57 1/2	=	— 1 8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·18	=	+ 1/2
Berlin "	20·48 3/4	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4·86 3/4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	2 1/4 per cent	=	do
3 " "	2 3/8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 per cent	=	— 3/4
7 day market loans	2 1/8 per cent	=	— 3/8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13/10 1/2 sellers, tone quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—
Brown 37 1/2 buyers tone strong

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 3/4 sellers, tone firmer

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 unchanged

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed moderate business, East Indian quiet, Manchester firm, Total sales 7,000 bales, Spot 4·36 unchanged, Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 15-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 15,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

May-June 4·22 unchanged.	June-July 4·23 unchanged.	July-Aug. 4·24 unchanged.
Aug.-Sept. 4·25 unchanged.	Sep.-Oct. 4·27 +1	Oct.-Nov. 4·28 +1
Nov.-Dec 4·28 unchanged.	Dec.-Jan. 4·29 unchanged.	Jan.-Feb. 4·30 unchanged.

Receipts at U S Ports	23,000 bales
Do last year	2,900 do
Exports to Great Britain	27,000 do
Do do Continent	22,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·20 + 5
Futures, month of July	7·72 + 5 a
Do, do. December	7·90 + 4 b

a Advanced owing to daily weather reports show too much rain.
b Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 7-8 unchaged
Futures, month of August	7·67 + 6
Do, do. November	7·75 + 6
Tone at close	steady
Stock in London	12,000 bales
Total visible supply	3,120,000 "
Quantity in sight	11,280,000 "

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 13th May, 1905:—

Cotton	11,076 bales.
Wheat	32,355 cwts.
Linseed	19,611 do
Rape, Roll and Mustard	4,850 do
Gingellyseed	419 do
Poppyseed	3,491 do
Groundnuts	1,657 do
Castorseed	280 do
Rice	3,998 do
Myrabolisms	3,870 do
Cottonseed	2,647 do
Mowraseed	97 do
Gram	635 do
Joowar	6,876 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 15.

Exchange—Tone Steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3 15-16d, to 31-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 6 Months' Sight D A			1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6	do	do	1s. 4 7-32d.
French Francs 3	do	do	169 1-2
Marks 3	do	do	137 3-4 to 138
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight	137 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do	192
Japan 30	do	do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1 2 per cent. Tone quiet but steady.

Cash	98·10
1st Settlement	98·8

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 9th	March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do	14th April	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do	28th do	4	do
Bank of Madras	do	11th May	6	do

Bank of Bombay balance is 34 lakhs up.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
LINSEED—Tone firm.				
Ready	7	5	6	
Forward Suttah May	7	5	6	
September do	7	12	6	
RAPESEED—Tone steady, little doing.				
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	9	0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	2	0	
Yellow Guzerat Ready	7	3	0	
POPPYSEED—Tone steady, little doing.				
Ready	7	11	6	
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.				
Ready	28	0	0	
WHEAT.—Tone firm, good business doings.				
White Delhi ready	4	12	6	per cwt.
Do. Do forward	4	13	6	do.
Jubbulpore, Pessi	30	0	0	per c'dy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—firm.	
Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	24,000 do.

May-June 4·26 +4	June-July 4·27 +4	July-Aug 4·28 +4
Aug.-Sept. 4·29 +4	Sept.-Oct. 4·31 +4	Oct.-Nov 4·32 +4
Nov-Dec. 4·32 +4	Dec-Jan. 4·33 +4	Jan-Feb. 4·34 +4

COTTON.—The market is firmer and prices generally are Re. 1 higher. There is a considerable short interest in Saw Ginned for this month's delivery, and prices are advancing. Exporters are in the market chiefly, for Bengals, Sind and Khandeish, and mills are buying most descriptions of ready cotton. A fair turn-over has taken place at Colaba to-day.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	169	159	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	179	169	...	
Sind-Punjab M. G.	177	167	...	
Comrawatee (despta) (M.-G.)	183	176	...	
Khandeish do.	...	173	167	
Jalgaon do.	...	175	169	
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	184	177		
Karanja do. do. do.				
Akola do. do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	187	181	...	
Nagpore Kampti do	192	186	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	193	186	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	206	203	200	
Bhownagger, (M, G)	191	185		
Do. (H. G.)	188	182	178	
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	210	
Westerns	...	...	192	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 6th May as compared with the statement of the 13th May:—

LIABILITIES.	May 6. Rs.	May 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,59,858	66,60,240
Public Deposits at Branches	75,33,434	71,39,008
Other Deposits	6,13,13,044	6,56,57,744
Post Bills	15,625	15,628
Sundries	21,72,837	22,38,099
Rs.	9,41,94,801	10,01,10,719
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,11,43,837	1,18,69,337
Other authorised Securities	33,84,202	33,76,895
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,05,58,386	1,08,62,865
Loans do. do. do.	88,99,389	91,67,132
Bills discounted and purchased	3,73,18,804	3,78,84,737
Dead Stock	2,87,579	2,87,599
Stamps and Stationery	3,733	3,671
Balances with other Banks	6,77,007	8,53,914
Sundries	2,50,676	2,68,205
Cash	2,21,71,189	2,55,96,364
Rs.	9,41,94,801	10,01,10,719

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOUGHRAN.—April 11, at Lahore, the wife of J W Loughran, Executive Engineer, P W D, Irrigation, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COELHO—BARCLAY—April 26, at Christ Church, Khagole, (Dinapur R S), by the Rev A E B Constable, Lionel Collins, son of the late H E Coelho, to Maggie Adair, youngest daughter of R W Barclay, of Aberdeen, N B.

DEATHS.

DONOHOE—May 10, at Lahore, Edward Henry Donohoe, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway, age 52 years.

PRITCHARD—May 12, at Salem, John Charles Pritchard, Barrister-at-Law, after a long illness, aged 55.

POCOCK—May 5, at Oak Bush, Mussoorie, Evelina, the wife of Lovell Pocock, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India (retired).

ASTHMATONES.

From the receipt of a celebrated Physician, a specialist in Asthma. Each Asthmatone contains Potas, Iodid; Sod. Brom; Ext. Euphorb. Pil; Glonoin; Tinct. Lobelia; &c. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

PULMOTONES.

For the cure and relief of coughs, colds, consumption, and chest complaints generally. Each Pulmotone represents Guaiacol; and the Hypophosphites of Quinine; Calcium; Iron; Sodium; Potassium; Manganese; and Strychnine. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

EPILCURE.

A compound powder specially prepared for the relief and cure of Epilepsy, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

LILACINE.

Prepared from the fresh leaves of the Indian Nim Tree. It possesses healing and soothing properties and is useful in Prickly Heat, Insect Bites, Cuts, Wounds, Hœmorrhoids &c. Per bottle, Re. 1.

In sending for any of the above remedies, please mention this paper, and address

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 9-19m., 9-21a. Low water, 2-53m., 3-12a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Novelty Theatre, Bandmann-Dallas Opera Company.

POLO.—There will be a game this eveing at 5-15 o'clock.—

A GIRL-WIFE'S SUICIDE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, relative to the death of Chandrabai a Hindu girl of fourteen years of age living at Dongri, who had had an altercation with her husband over certain social questions. Getting tired of her husband she committed suicide by taking opium, and a verdict of suicide was returned.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and places in South Africa per extra s. s. Loodiana will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m on Thursday the 18th instant.

KNOCKED DOWN AND KILLED BY A HORSE.—Yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held, at the Morgue, an inquest touching the death of Hurkoo Shivgulam a syce in the service of the Bombay Stable Company. He was knocked down on Saturday last by a horse which was being shod at the stable. The animal also kicked him severely, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death through internal injuries caused by his being knocked down by a runaway horse.

A LOCK-SMITH'S TRICK.—It has been reported to the police by a Marwari, named Giba Jetha, residing at Bhuleshwar that on Saturday last, when he called a lock-picker to his house to have a lock picked, he learnt that though the lock-smith had already picked the lock and removed ornaments of the value of Rs. 130, he pretended all the time that he could not pick the lock and went away. The lock-smith is being sought after by the police.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and the officers of 1st. Batt., the G.I.P. Ry. Vol., Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day:—

March	Whistling Rufus	Kerry Mills
Overture	La Reine d'un Jour	Adam
Selection	I Due Foscari	Verdi
Clarionet Solo	Obligato	Bergson
Selection	Gaity Girl	S Jones
Valse	La Reine Des Coeurs	Waldteufel

GAMBLING IN DUNCAN ROAD.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Sullivan charged Ajodhyaprasad Devidas and Wali Moosaji with gambling. The first accused was also charged with keeping a common gaming house. Mr. Kotewal, pleader defended the first, and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, the second accused. In virtue of a warrant issued by the Commissioner of Police Inspector Sullivan and a party of policemen raided a house in Duncan Road. They went up to the second floor and saw through a crack in the door of a room that the accused were gambling with dice and money. They found Rs. 43 on the ground. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and fined the first accused Rs. 70 and the second Rs. 20.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Dashrat Mahadu, who had ten previous convictions against him, was charged with the theft of three currency notes, for Rs. 10 each, the property of Lanuel Cardoz, a cook. On Saturday afternoon, complainant was standing in front of a cloth-shop in the market, when the accused removed the notes from his coat pocket. Complainant discovered the theft before the accused could make good his escape. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to six months' further imprisonment, three months' of the imprisonment to be in solitary confinement. The accused was also ordered to receive twenty-five stripes.

A DARING BURGLAR.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector De Burgh charged Mahomed Moosa, alias Oomer Ibrahim, an old Mahomedan offender, with house-breaking and theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 514, belonging to Nosherwanji Burjorji Lala, a general merchant and a resident in a chawl at Forjett Street, Gowalia Tank Road. It appeared that shortly after noon of Sunday, the accused took the opportunity of breaking into the complainant's house during his absence, and entered his rooms through the front door, which he then bolted from inside. The complainant's wife and one Burjorji Bejonji came up at their front door, and knocked at it. The accused would not open it, but tried to open the rear door to effect his escape. Just then, Burjorji, on hearing the rear door open went up to it, and saw the accused running away with the complainant's boxes, into the street. He was followed by townsmen and eventually arrested. The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted three previous convictions, and was sentenced by the Magistrate to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which two months were to be spent in solitary confinement.

THEFT OF CLOTHES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, one Hari Ramjee, a Hindu, stood charged with the theft of one cap and coat valued at Rs. 3-8 the property of Keramsey Nansey, a tea-shop-keeper in Bhat Bazar, Mandvi. It appeared that on Saturday night, the complainant left his coat and cap hanging in his shop, and shortly after his return from an adjacent shop he found them missing. The police were informed of it and the accused was arrested the next morning with the coat and cap in his possession. He was further charged with the theft of a blanket, and "pehran," and a coat belonging to Moorji Lalji, another shop-keeper in the same street. The theft was committed the same night. He pleaded guilty to both the charges and admitted five previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labour, out of which two months' were to be spent in solitary confinement.

A TOO EARLY VISIT TO A REFRESHMENT ROOM.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater disposed of a case in which Thomas William Clerk, overseer of the Grant Road Railway Hotel, was charged with the theft of Rs. 270 in cash and currency notes, the property of Mrs. M. K. Kingdom. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defended the accused. It was alleged for the prosecution that early on Saturday morning, complainant and the accused had been to the refreshment room at the Victoria Terminus, where they had some drinks. Complainant paid the money, and while doing so, she spread out on the counter two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, a note for Rs. 50, and other money. She subsequently tied up the money in a handkerchief and fell asleep. On awaking she missed the money as well as the accused. A complaint was made to the police, and the accused, on being arrested, gave up a portion of the money as also a lady's watch and clothes, which he had purchased with the money. The accused said complainant had given him the money and asked him to buy watches, one for himself and another for her. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION AND ASSAULT.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, William Lee, a fireman on board the steamship Winchester, now lying in the Victoria Dock, was charged with criminal intimidation and with assault. On Sunday afternoon, the accused went to the saloon under the influence of liquor with his effects and asked Captain Walton, master of the ship, for money. On the captain refusing to pay him money, the accused said he would take up his quarters in the saloon until the captain saw fit to pay him. The accused subsequently went to the fore part of the ship and had a struggle with some of the men. He again returned to the saloon, and on seeing the steward there, asked him to open his box and get his razor from it. The steward objected to it, whereupon the accused overhauled his box, took up his razor and turning to the steward said "Now then." The steward kept at a distance. Accused threw the razor down and lifted up a chair. The second officer then came in, and the accused with the assistance of other men, was held down until Inspector Hassun came on the scene and arrested him. The accused said he was drunk at the time, and did not know what he did. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the accused was a danger on board the ship; and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment on the second, the sentences to run consecutively.

MOTORING IN CEYLON.

RELIABILITY TRIAL AWARDS.

A Kandy correspondent, writing on 10th May says:—The Reliability Trials held for the first time, in Ceylon concluded at Kandy to-day and went off very successfully. Of the motor-cyclists, Mr. A. J. Pearson arrived at 6-32 a.m., but Captain Bayley, who came in at 11 a.m, won, as he had a non-stop run. Messrs. Rotch and Innes returned from Peradeniya. Messrs. Leslie and Thring got into the Chelmsford car, and Mr. Hall Brown, who had a puncture, arrived very late. The others arrived one after another.

In the small motor-car trials, Mr. G. S. Brown's Wolsely, driven by Mr. Sculfer, came in at 11.38 a.m. four minutes after the time it was due and thus won.

Mr. Hodgon arrived first in his Wolseley, but had a stoys Mr. Gpapp, in his Oldsmobile, arrived at 11.39 a. m., but was due at 11.24 a. m.

In the big car class, Mrs. Forsythe won in an 8 horse-power Wolseley, coming in a 12 horse-power car arrived ten minutes after time. Lieut. Skelton's car dropped a chain and had a seven minutes stop.

Mr. H. S. Dix, on his Rex motor cycle, had to walk two miles up Galagedera Pass.

Mr. Scobie won the prize for the least consumption of petrol.

Mr. L. St. G. Carey acted as starter, and Mr. H North, Lieut. Neville, R. E., and Mr. Biddulph as judges.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the first Competition for the "Lund and Blockley" Challenge Cup A Cup value Rs. 100 presented by Messrs Lund and Blockley to become the property of any member winning it three times:—

	300 yds	700 yds	800 yds	Tl.
Serg Maj R W Chapman, G I P Ry Vols	29	31	32	92*
Serg E S Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	29	33	30	92
Serg F E Otto, G I P Ry Vols	24	30	32	86
Cr Sg Inst in Mky J H Downing, B V Rifles	23	32	31	86
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	27	29	27	83
Cr Serg W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	25	21	27	73
Cyclist A W Scott, B V Rifles	19	27	23	69

* Holder of Cup and winner of Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal.

Extra Spoon Competitions were held in connection with the above and were won as under:—

300 yards—Sergeant Major R W Chapman 29 points winner of spoon,
700 yards—Sergeant E S Dracott 33 points winner of spoon.
800 yards—Sergeant F E Otto 32 points winner of spoon.
Aggregate 300, 700 and 800 yards—Sergeant Major R W Chapman 92 points winner of spoon.

"ALL OVER THE WORLD."

AN OLD SOLDIER, CURED OF SEVERE INDIGESTION, TELLS WHY AND WHERE HE RECOMMENDS MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

"I have since then recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup to my friends all over the world, the Gold Coast especially."

This is the statement of a veteran soldier of the British army, who was born in the West Indies, served in the Ashanti war and is still in the service being employed by the Army Service Corps in the Military Stores at Port Elizabeth. He had suffered for years from indigestion in Jamaica and has since felt its distressing pains and disablements in Africa. In all cases, on both sides of the world, he turned for actual help, for relief, to Mother Seigel's Syrup chiefly because his own mother had used it successfully with him and others of her children.

Mr. Carter is a native of Kingston, Jamaica, near which city his father carried on a large plantation. He enlisted in the First West India Regiment and was promoted through various ranks to that of Quarter-Master-Sergeant, serving, in all for 27 years. He lives now at 25 Frere Street, South End, Port Elizabeth. His experience has been so widespread and unique that what he says is of particular interest, so we give his letter, dated November 21, 1904, just as it was received.

THE SOLDIER'S OWN STORY.

"I cannot recollect the exact date of my first attack of indigestion, but anyway I was a Quarter-Master-Sergeant of the 1st British West India Regiment at the time and stationed at Kingston. I used to feel out of sorts; I always felt as though I had eaten too much, even though, in fact, it would be the smallest morsel. I had a blown-out, puffed-up, sensation after each meal and I can assure you I felt miserable.

Remembering that my parents had used Mother Seigel's Syrup for the younger members of our family and as they pinned their faith to Mother Seigel's curative powers. I considered I would not go far wrong by giving it a trial myself. I had suffered for three years and was determined to get rid of my trouble somehow. I was walking up Orange Street, Kingston, Jamaica when I came to Dr. Goddous chemist shop and there I purchased a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup. I used it for about two months, at the end of which I found I had no further need of medicines or doctors; I was completely cured.

I have since then recommended Mother Seigel's Syrup to my friends all over the world, the Gold Coast especially where I had to give myself another course of Seigel's owing to the severe climatic conditions, and the generally unhealthy condition of our living. I am still enjoying good health and pleased to be able to give you this statement."

SIMLA SOCIETY.

SOME REMINISCENCES.

IT is eighteen or twenty years ago since I last saw Simla, yet from all accounts the old order has not changed. Facts and phases seldom alter, though society is constantly presenting new personalities strange faces, and unfamiliar forms.

"As it was in the beginning,
So is now official sinning."

the way of the grass-widow is no less tortuous than it was of old, and the "little tin gods" still have power to give promotions and preferment by selection, as they call it now or as they called it then, by favour. Already—it is near the beginning of May—every house is taken for the season, gay jinrickshaws are flying round the hills, while cards are dropped into the card-boxes so conveniently nailed upon neighbouring trees; there is a crowd in the afternoon at Peliti's; the Annandale events are fixed, and this year's moving spirits have no doubt discovered available talent and planned some private theatricals. Only the people are altered the place is the same.

Looking backward into that din long ago, Lord William Bresford still seems the most prominent figure. Through five successive reigns he was still the power behind the throne, and socially he ruled supreme. Genial, debonnaire, casual perhaps sometimes, yet always charming, he had a flair for mere society matters which others may have had for politics and high finance. He knew degrees and gradations by instinct, instead of laborious learning and native rulers hung on his lightest word, his careless nod, to all alike he was a fascinating figure. A superb horseman, he would ride one horse and drive a team abreast like any bushman; he was foremost in the racing set, and spent much money on the sport; while, although gently satirical sometimes and daring in speech as in deeds, he had so much tact that having served with Lord Northbrook and Lord Lytton through such widely different conditions, he could accommodate himself to Lord Ripon's Liberal policy and the pitfalls of the Ilbert Bill, until Lord Dufferin restored the old splendid regime, and later on Lord Lansdowne's diplomatic qualities came into play. It was in Lord Dufferin's time that the old Peterhoff was given up as a Viceregal residence and Lord Dufferin (who was created Marquis that year on account of Burmah took great pleasure and pride in designing the new Viceregal Lodge like the old French palaces, all white and gold, and made more brilliant by the installation of electric light. A great ball was given for the opening and afterwards a fancy ball for children; they had been led to expect special festivities in the time of Lady Ripon, who was always devoted to the young people, Lord Ava, his father's A.D.C., was perhaps the most popular member of the staff, but almost equally popular and equally good-looking was Captain Burn; while, if I remember right, Mr. Primrose, too, was still on the staff, and "Roddy" Owen and Captain Charlie Harbord all helped to keep the ball rolling. It was about that time that the present Duke of Bedford, then Lord Herbrand Russell, met and married a daughter of Archdeacon Tribe. Sir Mortimer Durand was then a great personage, always witty and amusing. Mr. Prinsep (now Sir Henry Prinsep) gave delightful picnic-parties down at Annandale; General Sir George Chesney had written "The Battle of Dorking"; Kipling's Indian novel, Mrs. Gadsby, was running through the pages of the "Pioneer" of which paper Mr. Howard Hensman was as he is now, the powerful representative; while at Mashobra, Sir Edward Buck and the Commander-in-chief gave pleasant week-end parties.

There were so many pretty women in those days, whose names are known still. Lady Helen Blackwood, the Viceroy's handsome daughter, cared little for society but was very accomplished, and Miss May Stewart was the girl beauty; but the two rival married women were Mrs. Neville Chamberlain (now Lady Chamberlain) and Mrs. Johnnie Hamilton, whose husband now is Sir Ian. In the first year of her marriage, Lady Hamilton was a really lovely creature with pale golden hair and rose-leaf complexion; while another fair-haired beauty was Mrs. Freddy Atkinson, whom I remember as the belle at one of the Vice-regal balls, all in grey and silver which contrasted charmingly with her gold hair. Mrs. Skeen (now Lady Prinsep) was another pretty woman of the period. Many, too, will remember a popular lady, who because of her beauty, went by the nick-name of Kissi Kawasti, and three much-admired sisters were then generally known as "the World, the Flesh and the Devil." Mrs. Marshall, the wife of Colonel Charlie Marshall was then in great good looks, and another very handsome woman was Mrs. Napier, who, with Mrs. Dawkes, got up some wonderful "statues" for a big bazar, of which Lady Roberts was head. In these Miss Tribe, now the Duchess of Bedford, took the part of "Miriam" with Moses in the bullrushes; and pretty Miss Muir was "Venus," in the act of teaching Cupid to shoot; while Miss Trixy Kipling, Rudyard Kipling's sister, was "Psyche," all in white Grecian draperies, with a fluttering butterfly poised on one shoulder.

The beautiful Mrs. Plowden, who was the belle of Simla in the time of Lord Lytton, was then "queening" it in Cashmere, where her husband was Resident.

With the most attractive personality and charming manner, she had most unusual grace and picturesqueness, and whenever you saw her she always seemed at her best, whether riding in the morning, with a little scarlet coat and jaunty hat, or boating in the afternoon in girlish white. The clearest memory I have of her is at her own house in Srinagur, all in palest green with chains of pale green iridescent shell around her neck, and at one side of her hair a bunch of high-standing narcissi as aigrette. Cashmere was charming in her day everything being so informal and gay and the frock coat and top-hat, which were always de rigueur in the time of Sir Oliver and Lady St. John, were happily abolished. Both her daughters, one of whom is now Lady Lytton, were with her at that time and she kept open house there and at Gulmurg during the hot months.

Mrs. Plowden acted a great deal at Simla and made a capital Lady Teazle; while Mrs. George Batten, then only just married, was Lady Sneerwell, and sometimes took Mrs. Bancroft's part of Jenny, in "Sweethearts." Mrs. Batten used to sing a good deal in those days—Lady Lytton's days—with an untrained, pretty voice; she only studied seriously when she left India.

The threatricals were always a great feature of Simla society. Colonel and Mrs. Joey Deane were two of the leading amateurs, while Captain Thorneycroft, of Spion Kop fame was another star; and Sir Douglas Straight, as popular then as now, frequently took part in the different plays, which were got up either at Simla or other hill stations. Lady Allen, whose husband was chief proprietor of the "Pioneer" Mrs. Hewett, Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Eustace (one of Sir Donald Stewart's daughters) and a handsome Mrs. Waters, were some of the chief amateur actresses. Lord William Beresford had a great deal to do with the running of these theatricals, and had the power to give each lady a small dress allowance for each play, while he, too, had the arranging of the big supper, which always came from Viceregal Lodge on the last night as a wind-up. Mrs. Steele, now so well-known as an authoress, had then made a name and fame as an amateur actress, taking the part of Mrs. Gamp and the "Infant Phenomenon" on different occasions. While another year, I remember her accomplishing at Lahore a veritable "tour da force" as a quick change artiste, in the space of a very short play, appearing in no less than eight different parts, one of which was a blood thirsty duelist and another was a Spanish dancer! Major Legge, who, by the bye, was on the staff, also acted a great deal, so did Major Norton, who was also an adept at conjuring and sleight-of hand.

That was soon after the great movement in Theosophy, and disciples of Madame Blavatsky still remained to follow her tenets. Sir Theodore and Lady Hope were supposed to be converts; but I remember an unsuccessful seance at Sir Auckland Colvin's as well as certain strange experiences at Glenarm, where Colonel and Mrs. Toker, Mrs. Gordon, and Mr. A. P. Sinnett sometimes gathered together.—"Onlooker"

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs. a.
Amount already acknowledged	29,505 2
Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy	250
Volkart Brothers	2,000
In memory of the late Mr. Framji Shapurjee Dhunjibhoy	50
Victoria Gardens Poor Box	20
In memory of the late Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy	250
Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola	100
Kakubhai Kursondas and Coy	10
K. N.	50
Dr. Kaikhusru Jivanji	25
Total	Rs. 32,260-2

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8. Racing as a National Sport......by Frederick Adye

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1905.

OUR NORTHERN RIVAL.

IN these days the general public of Bombay hears very little of its Chamber of Commerce, and all they know of it, of late, is that it has taken three months already to choose a Secretary and has not even yet made the appointment. Eligible candidates have grown weary of waiting and taken themselves hence. But while our Chamber slumbers and sleeps, that of our vigorous rival in the north gathers together round the convivial board and grows eloquent over the attractions of the port, whose interests it presides over, and trumpets them forth that the world may know. Such a gathering was held a few days ago when a hundred and nine officials, merchants, and others assembled to join in singing Karachi's praises. Mr. Montague de P. Webb presided and he took the opportunity of setting forth the requirements of the city in view of the astonishing progress in the trade of Karachi during the past ten or fifteen years and the prospects of a continuation of her present prosperity. True, he admitted, Southern Baluchistan had not yet been opened up by British roads, telegraph, or light railways; nor had the fiscal barriers which hinder trade between Karachi and Afghanistan and Persia, been in any way relaxed, so they looked with more keenness to the results of the magnificent scheme of additional irrigation which an energetic and far-seeing Government have recently initiated in the Punjab and in Sind. And Mr. Webb seized the opportunity to claim that last year Karachi sent twice as much wheat to England as all the rest of India put together, and he expressed the acknowledgements of the city to those who had in one way or a another contributed to her prosperity—a prudent thing to do, seeing that unless officialdom is as enthusiastic as the people it serves, there is very little chance of any improvement of facilities or of any prompt and adequate measures being taken to remove evils which stand in the way of material progress.

In exemplification of the manner in which all Karachi people pull together, opportunities were afforded at the Chamber's dinner, for officials to speak as well as merchants. Mr. Barrow, the Collector, who was referred to as one whose sound judgment, strict impartiality, energy and determination have long commanded the affection and admiration of the mercantile community, made an important speech. In it he did not deny that but for the labours of the officials in India, the enterprise of the merchant would have but little on which to expend itself. But he also recognised that without the merchants to find out markets for the produce and dispose of the surplus, it would be of small advantage for the official to spend his life in endeavouring to develop the resources of the country and add to its productiveness, for the soldier to maintain peace within our borders, and for the judges to administer the laws which assure to every man the enjoyment of the fruits of his own labours. It is the spirit of mutual sympathy and an active striving after the attainable which explains Karachi's success, and Mr. Barrow rejoiced equally with the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, at the prospect of improved and extended irrigation works. He held out the prospect of getting another half million acres of land under cotton. The Collector also referred to the progress of the Port Trust, of which body he is Chairman. Referring to the improvements contemplated at Keamari, Mr. Barrow observed that those interests were not exclusively those of the Port Trust; the Military and the Railway Departments are deeply concerned, and he would like to bespeak now from both of them their hearty co-operation and a patient consideration of the proposals which the Port Trustees will have to make in the interests of the Port. Of course, he foresaw that it would take a considerable time before they could make a commencement with the projected improvements, for new wharves are not built in a day, nor can the construction be commenced until work has been done on dredging a site, but he hoped that, if there is any truth in the lately published telagram which says that Karachi is to be honoured by being made the Port of departure from India for T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, they would at least be able to report by then that the lines on which it is proposed to work have been definitely settled, that financial arrangements had been made, and that work has actually been commenced. Mr. Barrow has even confidence in the organisation of a direct mail service with Aden, and in that connection he urged them to show beforehand that Karachi could make arrangements for both mails and passengers.

Opportunities were also afforded for the Navy and the Army to join in blazoning forth the charms and attractions and facilities of our little rival, and even the Bench and the Bar joined in extolling her. Mr. F. C. O. Beaman referred to Karachi's incomparableness, her romantic Cindrella youth, this other Eden demi-paradise, this precious gem set in the oozy mud, to blaze out suddenly into opulent celebrity and the promise of unchallengeable supremacy. Would that not be, he asked, a theme to kindle the hearts of every patriot about that board, to set their pulses a-throb, and touch even the most prosaic lips with some spark of sacred fire? And then he referred to the question of the reform of the Sadar Courts which, as they knew, still lies on the knees of the gods. The Sadar Court, he assured them, has no abler, more competent, better informed, and generous critics than the leaders of the Chamber. No one is better acquainted than they with the defects inseparable from, and inherent in, the present system. But there remains, he warned them, the practical question whether it were not better to endure the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of. Mr. Crouch, for the Bar, regretted he had still no progress to report—that their plight was even worse than it was a year ago. It would really seem, while attention had been diverted to the Chief Court up in the clouds, they had lost such little advantages as they possessed. While hoping to net the two birds in the bush, they allowed the one in hand to be stolen. Hence his lamentations. But Karachi is united in its aspirations, and as Mr Crouch said it had been of late accorded a position among the great Indian cities to which her right had never before been generally recognised. The whole moral atmosphere of the place seems to Mr. Crouch to have changed, sleepy indifference having given place to an alert strenuous activity. It is that change which is carrying Karachi forward and it is from the want of it that Bombay is suffering just now. Of course we are a long way ahead. But so was the hare when he went to sleep and permitted the tortoise to pass him.

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE visit of the Australian team to England this year, it is considered, will interfere with the County Championship more than ever, as it has been found impossible to avoid clashing with the dates set down for the test matches. So seriously have the test matches in previous years interfered with the matches in the County Championship that a proposal was made this year to abandon the Championship on the occasions that the Australians visit England. We are, however, glad to see that this proposal has not been carried out. It is, of course, unfortunate that under the present system a county may be called upon to give up the services of several of its best players on dates when it requires them for an important match of its own, but we see no way of mitigating this evil. The first test match, which is set down for the 29th instant and two following days, will only affect Yorkshire and Worcestershire and Sussex and Northamptonshire who meet on those dates. More serious, however, will be the effect of the second test match on the 15th June and following days, as no less than eight counties have matches on those dates as follows: Yorkshire vs. Derbyshire, Lancashire vs. Kent, Sussex vs. Somerset, and Leicestershire vs. Surrey. The third test match on July 3rd and two following days will clash with the matches between Warwickshire and Sussex, Northamptonshire and Surrey, Lancashire and Somerset, Derbyshire and Leicestershire, and Gloucestershire and Worcestershire. The fourth match between England and Australia has been fixed for the 24th, 25th, and 26th of July on which dates the following championship matches will be played:—Sussex vs. Surrey, Yorkshire vs. Leicestershire, Hampshire vs. Somerset, Kent vs. Gloucestershire, and Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire. The fifth test match will commence on August the 14th on which date matches between Sussex and Middlesex, Gloucestershire and Lancashire, Hampshire and Kent, and Derbyshire and Surrey will be commenced. Ten matches have been played in the County Championship up to Saturday last, the results in all of which have been telegraphed by Reuter. Yorkshire has started the season most successfully having won all three matches played so far, two of them with an innings to spare. Their defeat of Somerset, who usually give the Tykes a good game, by the overwhelming margin of an innings and 224 runs, shows how the latter county feel the loss of Messrs. L. C. H. Palairet, S. M. J. Woods, F. A. Phillips, and J. Daniell. Gloucestershire has also sustained an innings defeat at the hands of Yorkshire, but the latter county evidently had some trouble with Worcestershire whom they only beat by 65 runs. Lancashire has played two matches, against Leicestershire and Warwickshire, and won both by substantial margins. Surrey has also been successful in the two matches played up to date, Essex and Hampshire being the defeated counties. Gloucestershire has had the distinction of defeating Middlesex by nine wickets, but lost their first match against Yorkshire. Warwickshire has drawn with Somerset and lost to Lancashire, while the Notts-Sussex fixture, in which both counties made their first appearance this season, has been drawn. The Australians have played three matches against the Gentlemen of England, Notts, and Sussex, all of which have been drawn. The M. C. C. and Ground have played two matches, against Notts and Sussex both of which they have won.

GARDENERS AND GARDENING.

OF the many occupations or professions in which women are resolutely and successfully engaging, that of gardener is becoming increasingly popular, as we learn from Mrs. Ernest Hart's notes in "The House Beautiful." Tennyson might have written of the charming gardener, as well as of the Gardener's Daughter had he lived a little longer. The art of gardening was a jealous prerogative of man until very recently, and the prize winners in the profession were Scotsmen, the most jealous guardians of both prerogtives and profits. The old-time gardener, who had discovered a new variety of flower, imparted his knowledge to no man, but was proud of it, and his blooms in a fashion all his own. Now colleges have been founded wherein girls are trained in the art of gardening, where they are taught the scientific preparation of soils, the correct method of fruit and vegetable growing, and, moreover, how to make preserves of both, bee-keeping, and every allied science. Those instructed in these colleges are, to begin with, women of education, and consequently utilise to the utmost the equipment they receive there; actual experience teaches them more than it can possibly convey to the illiterate youth, who has to laboriously build up his practice as the seasons roll by, and pick up what he can from the none too willing head gardener. The Swanley Horticultural College trains women in every branch of gardening in a two years' course, and the annual fees, including board and lodging are £80. Studely Castle College, found by Lady Warwick has the same length of course, and the fees run from £80 to £120. The Hon. Frances Wolseley has started a gardening school for girls at Glynde in Sussex. In all these establishments, the girls do the hard as well as the ornamental work of gardening, they are not ashamed to dig, though they design flower-beds as part of their duty too; it is confidently said of them, that they may be placed in charge of gardens and green-houses with a certainty that both will progress under their intelligent care The colonies send over women to these colleges to be trained; they then return to manage fruit-farms, to lay out gardens, or take up posts as ordinary gardeners or farmers. The care of the orchid-house growing fruit under glass or any such delicate work, might be well done by the well-trained woman. With an artistic eye in revolt against the time honored, but ugly conventions by which too many gardens, public and private are ruled, what could not a cultivated band of women gardeners do to arrange spring and summer beds and borders to be things of beauty, and of varying joys to the weary wayfarer.

THE SAPPERS AND CHATHAM.

CHATHAM is in a ferment just now at the prospect of losing the head-quarters of the Royal Engineers. Just before the mail left, it was announced that the Army Council had sanctioned the transfer of Brompton Barracks and St. Mary's Barracks to the Admiralty, and it is understood that the buildings will be utilised for the purposes of the Royal Navy, Ever since the Naval Barracks were built, it has been generally known that the naval authorities would, in course of time, take over St. Mary's Barracks, but the news that they are also to be given Brompton Barracks has come as a thunderclap. The statement is not regarded in a serious light in some quarters, but there can be little doubt that unfortunately it is only too true. So far as can be ascertained, the scheme is to be carried out as soon as is practicable—possibly within the next six months. The majority of the Corps will, it is believed, be removed to Salisbury Plain, but some will be sent to other places. The School of Military Engineering will, it is stated, also be taken over by the Navy. It need hardly be pointed out, observes the local paper, that this scheme is not regarded in a favourable light by the Corps. Chatham has been their home for years past, the Corps' memorials are situated here, and a change now would be a severe wrench The order appears all the more inexplicable from the fact that buildings for a large electrical school are now in course of construction.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at midnight, on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

IT is expected that the Seistan Mission will start back for Quetta this week.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON, officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, arrived at Simla on Saturday afternoon, travelling from Kalka by train.

REPORTS from the Kulu Valley state that food supplies there are now sufficient for the immediate want of the sufferers from the earthquake. Imports, however, are likely to continue for some time to come.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being taken in Naini Tal in the Lalkna-Kashipur extension of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, and there is a good deal of speculation in land going on in the district.

THE temporary arrangements for continuing work at Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, are so good that 104 boys are under instruction. It appears that the boys managed to save most of their clothes from the fire.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd April 1905, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1904 of 122,105 maunds and Rs. 68,631 in the earnings.

THE improvement of the Hindustan-Tibet Road, which was to have been undertaken this summer, in order to stimulate trade by the Simla route to Gartok, is likely to be delayed for a year. The company of sappers told off for the work is now under orders for the Kulu Valley, to repair roads damaged by the earthquake, and local labour cannot be got except at a prohibitive price. To import labourers from the Punjab would be a most expensive proceeding also. Further, it must be remembered that the Punjab Government will have no spare funds for a long time to come for this particular work, as the Public Works demands for Kangra and Kulu will be very heavy indeed. The trade to and from Gartok will probably follow the Almora route, just as the pilgrim traffic does; and United Provinces Government may think the present a good opportunity for road improvements on its Tibetan frontier.

THE earthquake relief party working under Pandit Sundor Mal at Kangra, after very hard and continuous labour for some ten or twelve days, succeeded in clearing the "debris" of the big temple of Durga Maharani on the 7th instant and in exposing the "Pritma" of the deity quite uninjured; curiously enough even the the clothes and garland thereon were intact. On the 5th, 6th and 7th instant some seven dead bodies were dug out from beneath the "debris" of the temple. These had remained burried for more than a month and when found were in an advanced state of decomposition. Despite the repulsive nature of their task, however, the coolies and volunteers did not shrink from their duty. Among other articles dug out were "chatturs" of gold and silver considerable value and some five thousand of rupees in hard cash. The whole of this property has been handed over to its rightful owners. Since the 7th instant daily worship has been regularly performed. The above news will doubtless be hailed with very great pleasure by the Hindu community.

REVIVALS being the order of the hour, the Archbishops are heading a movement to awaken the conscience of the nation on the subject of Sabbath keeping. "Our Sundays are now much worse than the Continental Sunday," declared Lord Chichester at a conference in Eastbourne. The remark cannot be applied to London, whose Sabbath gloom is beyond reproach; but a word in season might well be spoken to those who taking their pleasure on Sunday, forget that their servants stand in need of a day of rest. The Archbishops will not kill the week-end holiday, appeal as they may. If their efforts were directed to making it more of a pleasure and less of a ceremonial, the servants might reap the advantage and the employers be none the less entertained.

A MAN EATING tigress of Kadarma, which had claimed over three hundred human beings as its victims, and for whose death Government offered a reward of Rs. 750, has at last been disposed of. Its last victim was a woman who was carried off at midday on the 6th instant close to the bungalow of the Dickson Irvin (Kadarma) Mica Mining Syndicate at Dibour. The Assistant Manager of the Syndicate Mr. A. C. Dickson, and an assistant, Mr. Guise although suffering from fever, lost no time in rigging up a "machan" over the human kill. The watch lasted from 12 to 5. Wearied with their watch the sportsmen were about to descend when they were rewarded by the appearance of the man eating tigress who, like a true queen of the forest, walked boldly up to the kill. The first shot fell to Mr. Guise, and the tigress, a magnificent beast rolled over dead. Its height is four feet and its length eleven feet.

AN ENGLISH VENICE.

ANOTHER UNIQUE SCHEME.

WHAT a contemporary charitably described as an entirely unique scheme for the construction of a floating city in Back Bay, has been improved upon by Mr. E. S. Valentine, who, in the new number of "the Strand Magazine" gives a forecast of what he terms "England's Sea-city." It is profusely illustrated with artistic sketches by Mr. Warwick Goble and has much to recommend it. The writer tells us it is the story of a dream. But it is a very elaborate dream. In the course of his narrative Mr. Valentine writes:—The civil engineer was a practical man, and on going over the proposition he saw no insuperable reason in either physics or finance why England should not boast of such an ideal strand-city. Why should not we, an island nation, who have the sea-salt in our very blood—why should we not have our own sea-city? The ancient Venice is falling into ruin and decay, Why should we not have our Venice—no servile copy of the old one, but one in architecture and design entirely English? He even went so far as to construct a realistic model of Silverstrand, which model being seen and admired by the present writer fired him with the notion of ascertaining from competent sources just how far the scheme would commend itself to the public. How could it be realized? What would it cost? Clearly, in order to answer these two questions satisfactorily, the first persons to consult were contractors accustomed to engineering works on a large scale. There could be no better authority than the firm responsible for the great new harbour works at Dover, the Blackwall Tunnel, and other enterprises, and accordingly they were asked to prepare a rough plan and estimate of the cost of the work, a request with which they courteously complied. The well-known builders, who are now constructing the new Government buildings in Whitehall, were also consulted. A clever artist, Mr. Warwick Goble, was called upon to delineate the ideal city from the model in its various aspects, and several other artists and architects of repute were asked to give their opinion of the project. It is difficult to keep Venice out of mind in considering such an undertaking, and in the course of the letters we have received on the subject of the sea-city Venice is perpetually recurring.

In considering this scheme, writes Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, you must remember that a certain amount of current is necessary for that sort of thing. The Adriatic, with its insignificant tide, provides it. Our Atlantic provides a difference of level in its tides which prohibits the forming of a Venice in England. This difficulty, however, is overcome by the system of locks and inlets proposed for the projected city.

A celebrated architect, who wishes to be here anonymous, writes: There is no reason, in an age of so much opulence as this, when millions are raised for trifles, why enough capital should not be forthcoming to realize your scheme. It is very beautiful and very ingenious. Again, another Royal Academician, Mr. David Murray, observes: I am alway interested in the beautification of our country. I have no doubt that a scheme on the lines of your sketch, carried out by thoroughly capable men, would result in a most interesting and picturesque locality being added to the variety of our landscape attractions. But if carried out as an imitation 'Venice,' or any other form of imitation, it would only be ridiculous and contemptible. It would require to be a scheme with perfect design and perfect architectural charm on sound building principles, where absolute sanitation would be secured. It would need to be the result of conviction and taste on the part of its founders and no speculative fad of the jerry builder. Sir Philip Burne-Jones says: The ideal representation of the island colony which you have sent me looks extremely attractive, and the town or village, or whatever it should be called, constructed upon such a plan would be very quaint and interesting. Precautions would have to be taken to prevent the water from becoming stagnant, but if this were guarded against, and if also there were a defence against unusually high tides, the community if it could ever be formed, should be a very happy one, quite unlike anything else in England. Of the practical side of the experiment, I am unable to give an opinion; as it exists at present, upon paper, it seems to me a most pleasant vision, and I hope one day it may take material form.

Mr. Alfred East, A.R.A., writes as follows: The bird's-eye view of your proposed English Venice you are kind enough to send me suggests a very charming idea. I believe if it could be carried out so that it appeared to be quite natural and in keeping with its surroundings, and if you could get rid of any idea of its being artificial, so that it appeared to be a natural situation, as if it grew there, then it might be very beautiful, having a charm of its own without any attempt to rival the beauty of its famous prototype. On the other hand in the opinion of Mr. Marcus Stone, R. A. "There seems to be no possibility of realizing the 'poet's dream.' All the conditions that make Venice what it is would be absent." But why, it may again be asked, why Venice? Why should not England have a sea-city of her own, and leaving the manifold charms of antiquity to develop of themselves, to rely only upon the silvery lagoon, the cleanliness, the picturesqueness, to make it that thing of beauty which is a joy for ever? Having presented the views of painters and architects, let us now turn to the famous engineering contractor previously mentioned. I think, said he, the scheme is a most attractive one. In considering the cost much depends upon the character of the soil where it is proposed to excavate for the strand-city. Let us take it on the basis of an area seven-eights of a mile square, as it shown in my rough plan. The depth of the water would be three feet. Generally speaking, such excavation would cost from two shillings to half a crown a square yard. Assuming that the ground level rises three feet from A to B, the distance covered, the cost would be about two hundred thousand pounds. That would be our estimate for the work. Then, as to the character of the soil. If it is clay or sand it would not be necessary to concrete or protect the bottom, but you could hardly build without taking precautions to ensure the stability of the islands. This could be done by a concrete wall or by piles. On the other hand, the water of the town would be stationary, and if there was a thorough system of drainage neither might be necessary. What would a drainage system cost? Roughly speaking, twenty-five pounds a house. The outlet ought to be at some distance westward along the coast, as shown in the bird's-eye view. Then there is the water supply. This would run to another twenty-five pounds a dwelling, or, for a town of two thousand dwellings, fifty thousand pounds. You have not mentioned the expense of the sea-wall and the locks. An embankment of the height here shown might run to any figure, from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds. It would have to be faced with stone or concrete. On the whole, I should say the expense of preparing the ground—that is to say, making the islands, building the sea-wall, constructing the locks, and a system of drainage and water supply—would not be less than six or seven hundred thousand pounds, and might be more. Should the building of the houses precede or follow the dredging? It really doesn't matter. They could go on concurrently. And now, lastly, we come to the builder, and here we have the opinion of one of the leading firms in the kingdom. The construction of such a sea-side resort appears to us quite practicable. It would mean extensive locks at each inlet to the town, high enough to hold back the water and prevent the place being flooded at high tide. That being so, it would undoubtedly be necessary to pile the ground for each island, and these islnads should be faced with a concrete wall, and we also think you will find it necessary for the bed of the waterways to be concreted as well. With reference to an estimate of the cost, this would greatly depend upon the finish and the internal requirements, but we should think from your sketch that the class of house intended to be built should be put up at a cost of from five hundred to eight hundred pounds apiece, including the piling, and in our opinion the dredging should not be done until the buildings are erected.

A KULU correspondent writes that on the night of the 1st a house in the Mandi village of Sarkumit, that had been to all appearance so very slightly damaged by the earthquake that its inhabitants had not vacated it, fell suddenly killing eight persons and twenty-five head of cattle.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Returns to Honkohe.

JAPAN AND FRANCE.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Reuter (Tokio) states that it is positively affirmed that the Baltic fleet left Honkohe temporarily under French pressure, but has since returned and remains there.

Japan has prohibited the export of coal to Saigon as long as the Russians are in Indo-Chinese waters

MAY DAY IN RUSSIA.

Disturbances in St. Petersburg.

LONDON, MAY 14.

Russian May Day appears to have passed off quietly. A small orderly crowd attempted to make a demonstration at the graves of the so-called martyrs of January last, in the Preobajensky cemetery. The Cossacks dispersed them when the crowd sang the Marseillaise. The Cossacks charged using their nagaikas inflicting heavy injuries.

LONDON, MAY 15.

Slight disturbances took place in the Vassilyostroff and Schlusselburg quarters at St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon and evening. The officers ordering the holiday makers to disperse were jeered at and hustled towards the artificial lake where they stood knee deep in the water and threatened the crowd with their revolvers.

The Cossacks then arrived and speedily dispersed the crowd and made fifty arrests.

The day passed quietly at Moscow, Warsaw and Lodz and most of the large towns in Russia.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Russian Press Criticisms.

"NO PRETENTIONS TO AFGHANISTAN."

The "Bourse Gazette" commenting on Mr. Balfour's speech, says that Russia has no time for Central Asian affairs, but the efforts of her enemies will be fruitless when Russia emerges from the present crisis.

The "Novosti" sees no objection to Afghanistan serving as a rampart to India.

The "Petersburgsky Listok" says Russia has no pretentions to Afghanistan.

THE PERSIAN MISSION.

Tour Completed.

Reuter (Bushire) says the British Mission has completed its tour of Persia and found considerable trade development possible, but the Russian bounty-fed trade threatened to stifle competition.

MOTOR BOATS RACE.

Spoiled by a Severe Storm.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Motor Boats contesting race from Algiers to Toulon left Port Mahon in a rough sea escorted by cruisers and destroyers. The weather quickly got worse and developed into a severe storm. The Motor boats were taken on tow, but had to be abandoned. The crews were rescued.

Even the destroyers weathered the gale with great difficulty.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 15.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with the English Mails of 5th instant, left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday (Sunday). The same Company's s. s. Mongolia left for Colombo and Australia also at midnight yesterday.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN SCHOOL-MASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MAY 15.

A European, named F. H. Vincent, a Rangoon school-master has been arrested here and is being sent back to Rangoon. He was arrested on a telegram from Rangoon where he is wanted on a charge of cheating.

DEATH OF DR. CARDOZ OF HUBLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, MAY 15.

Dr. Cardoz, senior Assistant-Surgeon and Vice-President of the Hubli Municipality, passed away somewhat suddenly at 4 p.m. on the 14th instant. His professional abilities and great Municipal career, combined with an amiable disposition, won for him the well-deserved esteem in which he was held by the people at large. The fact that crowds of citizens of all classes and creeds, numbering about 5,000 souls, flocked to his residence, all day yesterday, to pay their last respects, to the good doctor, shows how popular, he was. The Hubli Water Works, the Municipal Hall, the Civil Hospital and the Lamington High School, in course of construction, were the outcome of his indefatigable efforts. The deceased gentleman was a great advocate of plague inoculation and rendered invaluable services during the epidemic of 1897-1898 for which and for his bright Municipal career, his Excellency the Viceroy had conferred on him the Kaisar-i-Hind medal of the 2nd class.

The funeral took place last evening and was very largely attended. The deceased was 54 years of age and leaves behind him his wife and eight children to mourn his loss. His untimely death has cast a gloom over the city. A public meeting will be held to-morrow in the Municipal Hall to offer condolence to his bereaved family and to decide upon a fitting way of commemorating his memory.

PELTING RAIN AND HAIL IN POONA.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

RAILWAY LINE SUBMERGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 15.

The registered rainfall on Saturday afternoon was 26 cents., but yesterday heavy downpour accounted for one inch and 3 cents. The storm was responsible for a catalogue of damages to trees and bungalows in different parts of the Cantonment at Wanowrie. Many trees which were skirting roads were up-rooted. Many jerry structures in the bazaars came to grief and the thatched roof of great many swamped huts in the outlying villages were blown off.

But, perhaps, the worst inconvenience was experienced in St. Mary's church. The storm came on when the service was begun, and in a short time the edifice was streaming so badly that the congregation in the two wings were obliged to seek refuge from the wet in the main aisle. Service was proceeded with with the greatest difficulty. The sermon was abandoned, and at the end of the service when the congregation prepared to leave, the storm still reged violently and rendered the journey home extremely disagreeable. Hail was mercilessly beating towards the glass window pane during the service, the windows in East street were pelted hard enough to cause their destruction. The greatest sufferers, however, were the local photographers whose studios were roughly treated by the hail.

A gentleman returning from Mahableshwar by train describes the effects of the storm on the way to Poona as appalling. The roads were flooded for miles, and fourteen miles from Poona station the railway line was submerged for some distance.

PROJECT OF EMPIRE CABLES.

TO LINK ALL BRITISH DOMINIONS.

CALCUTTA, MAY 15.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have circulated for the information of members a circular letter from the Ottawa Board of Trade on the subject of the proejct for a system of Empire cables. The replies received by the Board from Commercial Associations and individuals consulted in different parts of the world strengthen and confirm the view that there should be established, as speedily as possible, a continuous chain of state-owned cables and telegraphs to link, in the most efficient manner, the Mother Country, Canada, New Zealand. Australia, India, South Africa and West Indies.

It is said that business men in all British dominions are in favour of the scheme, as, by and through this means of intercourse, the cost of over-sea telegraphy will be greatly reduced, British trade promoted and unity of sentiment effectively awakened and fostered.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR'S CASE.

SENTENCE SET ASIDE, FINE REDUCED.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the District Judge of Alipore in the appeal of Shaik Raza, the tramway conductor who was sentenced by the lower Court for assaulting Captain Ronayne R. A. M. C., to a fortnight's imprisonment and fined Rs. 15. The sentence of imprisonment is set aside and the fine reduced to five rupees. The Tramway Company now appeal to the High Court to have this fine also set aside.

LAND ACQUISITION AGITATION IN CALCUTTA.

It is understood that the Calcutta Trades Association have addressed the Government of India on the subject of the acquisition of land for Viceregal offices in Government Place, Larkins Lane, etc., and their reply is awaited. It is felt that the acquisition should not take place till under the City Improvement Scheme new and wide roads are opened out, where dehoused tradesmen can build on. At present they have no place to go to and compensation which is being given them is very inadequate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 15.

Applications have been invited from officers of R. E., and Indian Army for appointment to the Survey Department, the establishment of which will shortly be increased.

Lieutenant Ferris, 4th Cavalry, is transferred from the Eastern to the Western Command.

2nd-Lieutenant Masters, Lincolnshire Regiment, is posted to Northern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Major Richardson, 19th Punjabis, is appointed D. A. Q. M. G. Mobilisation vice Major Nicholson vacated.

Captain Rattray, 25th Punjabis, is appointed Officiating Staff Captain for Mobilisation.

Lieutenant Lyal, 36th Sikhs, is appointed Assistant Commandant, Lakhimpore Battalion, Military Police.

ARRIVALS, MAY 15.

Lieut J A Russell, A V D, on leave, from Bangalore.
Lieut H C M James 98th Inf. to rejoin, from England.
Lieut H H Dawson, 79th C I, on sick leave, from Cannanore.
Lieut Col G B Stevens, 64th Pioneers, on leave, from Cannanore.
Major H M Welstead 1st Leic Regt. on leave, from Belgaum.
2nd Lieut R S Moss Blundell, 1st S Lancers Regt, on duty, from England.
Capt F Adams, 28th L C on leave from Saugor.
Lieut C S Pike, 107th Pioneers, on leave, from Poona.
Capt A Hay, 107th Pioneers, on leave, from Poona.
Major-Genl L Dening, L Comdg, Jubulpore Brigade on leave, from Jubulpore.
Capt H P Nash, Rl Scots, on duty, from Karachi.
Lieut S W Webster, The Carabiniers, on leave, from Bangalore.
Lieut R Daniell, 123rd Outram's Rifles, on leave, from Rajkote.
Lieut J G Festing, R E, on transfer from Karachi.
Lieut J Gordon Rae, Meywar Bhil Corps, on leave, from Kherwara.
Major Chichester, Connaught Rangers, to join, from England.
Major R W Nicholson, S and T C, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES, MAY 15.

Lieut H H Dawson, 79th C I. on leave, to England.
Lieut-Col G B Stevens. 64th Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Lieut J H Russell, A V D, on leave, to England.
Col Munroe, Staff on duty, to Belgaum.
Lieut H S Elliot, R A, on duty, to Karachi.
Lieut-Col G A Cookson, 29th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Lieut E J Skinner, R H A, on leave, to England.
Capt H C Johnstone, Staff on duty, to Karachi.
2nd Lieut W W Roche, Connaught Rangers, on leave, to England.
Major H M Welstead, 1st, Leic Regt, on leave, to England.
Capt F Adams, 28th L C, on leave to, England.
Lieut W Gibbs, 10th Rl Hus, on leave, to England.
Capt G Moir, 107th Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Lieut C S Pike, 107th Pioneers, on leave, to England.
Major-Genl L Dening, Comdg Jubulpore Brigade, on leave, to England.
Lieut J E G Festing, R E, on transfer, to Poona.
Major A C Chichester, Connaught Rangers, to join, to Ahmednagar.
Major R W Nicholson, S and T C, off leave, to Poona.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Opening of Cricket Season.

AUSTRALIANS AT PRACTICE.

THE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE 'VARSITY GOLF MATCH.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

IN consequence of rain, which cut the day's play short by an hour and three-quarters the match between Surrey and the Gentlemen of England had at the Oval to be left drawn. When the luncheon interval was taken there was every prospect of a capital finish, the Gentlemen, with eight wickets in hand, still requiring 179 runs to give them the victory. As it happened, however, rain (which had been threatening all the morning) came on shortly before the hour for resuming, and the time lost could not be made up. Surrey tried desperately hard to force a win, and when at half-past five the Gentlemen had lost seven batsmen for 124, it was quite on the cards that they would succeed in their endeavours, but Townsend and Odell defended resolutely and played out time. Next to the batting of Townsend the best feature of the match was the promise given by the three young Surrey cricketers, Hobbs, Baily, and Knox. It is in bowling that the Surrey team stands in most need of improvement, and Knox is bound to be given a good trial, but the day must arrive when the batting of the eleven will require strengthening, and Hobbs, if he fulfils expectations, will prove a valuable acquisition. Sixty-five minutes cricket in the morning proved sufficient to bring the second innings of Surrey to a close, the three outstanding wickets falling for an addition of 67 runs to the overnight total of 215 for seven. Baily and Stedman, who were together when rain brought Tuesday's cricket to an end, took the score steadily to 251, when the latter was easily caught at cover point. The partnership for the eighth wicket, which had altogether extended over an hour and five minutes, yielded 71 runs. With Knox in, Baily reached his 50 after batting a little under two hours; but he did not stay much longer, as at 281, he failed to get properly hold of a ball from Odell, and was taken at cover point. When he had made 39 Baily made a bad stroke in the direction of cover point, which would probably have been a catch had Crawford started soon enough, but apart from this error his display was perfect. Possessing a very strong defence Baily can hit hard enough whenever favoured with anything in the nature of a loose ball. He showed some skill in placing on the leg side, and made a few crisp cuts, but his chief strength lies in clean, hard off-driving. For his 61, he was at the wickets two hours and ten minutes, and hit a five and five fours. Knox gave little trouble, and the innings closed at twenty minutes, to one. Brearley took only one of the three wickets that fell yesterday, but he came out with by far the best record.

The Gentlemen of England were left with 254 to get to win, and in an hour before lunch 75 of the number were scored for the loss of two batsmen. Grace and Beldam gave the side a splendid start, the two men putting on 55 together in just over half an hour for the first wicket. After a rather uncertain start Grace hit with tremendous power, and sent one ball from Crawford out of the ground on the on-side for six. In addition to this his figures included four fours. Sewell, who never seemed at all likely to settle down was completely beaten and bowled by Crawford at 66, and then Townsend stayed with Beldam until the interval, when the latter was not out 23 and Townsend seven. While the players were away at lunch rain commenced to fall and it was not until half-past four that the game could be resumed. Though not very heavy, the downpour had a serious effect upon the pitch, and batsmen found themselves at a distinct disadvantage. The score was slowly taken to 94 when Beldam was splendidly caught low down at mid-off and with ten runs added Crawford was out to a similar catch. At 120 Lawton was out to a brilliant catch in the long field, Davis, after misjudging the flight of the ball, securing it with the right hand, and at 124 Dobson and Brewer were clean bowled. With seven of the opposing batsmen out and three-quarters of an hour still left for play, Surrey seemed to have an excellent chance of commencing the season with a victory, but Townsend and Odell stayed together until six o'clock, when stumps were pulled up and the match left drawn. Townsend again showed the best form for the Gentlemen, and made some superb cuts and drives.

The Australian cricketers had their first practice at Lord's on Wednesday. The weather was dull and cold, though the ground, in spite of the rain, which has fallen of late, was in capital condition. The players put in an appearance on the practice ground shortly before half-past eleven, and on arrival were duly welcomed by George Robey, who promptly proceeded to try and dislodge one of Kelly's stumps by means of slow yorkers. In this, however, he failed to succeed. The men all looked very fit and well, though there were signs of stiffness among them. Principal interest among the few who visited the ground was to see the new men. Cotter, the bowler from whom great things are expected, was at the nets, and his work was naturally watched with considerable interest. No doubt those who had not seen him before were struck by the boyish appearance of this player. Cotter is about the same height as Hirst, though compared with the Yorkshireman he is quite slender. The new player is undoubtedly a very fast bowler, though, whether or not he is such a great pace bowler as Jones, the old Australian cricketer, one could hardly tell from the morning's practice. He has an easy swinging action, and can apparently keep on without tiring. Unlike many fast bowlers, Cotter does not take a very long run. From about a ten-yard mark he trots up to the wicket and then turning as he prepares to deliver the ball, he brings his arm well over, and puts a tremendous amount of wrist work into his deliveries. Gehrs, the South Australian, who also visits this country for the first time, and who played so brilliantly for the Australians during the tour of the M. C. C. two years ago, gave every appearance of being in good form. He is well built, and puts plenty of force in his strokes, his hooks being very fine. The opinion that the side will be stronger in batting than the team that last visited these shores, is probably justified. Gehrs, at any rate, is a batsman of the finest type, and it will come as an immense surprise, if he does not secure a lot of runs. The players were content with about a quarter of an hour's batting each. Noble, Hill, Trumper, Darling (who has been elected captain for the tour), and the others all had a knock, but the work done was not very severe. The photograph fiend was very much in evidence, and as the men made their way to the nets they were snapshotted by a number of enthusiasts.

From the Public Schools much information is to hand. At Eton W. N. Tod, who stood second in the averages and scored 84 against Harrow, is the new captain, and will have with him three old choices in C. E. Hatfeild, J. J. Astor, and N. C. Tufnell, and also E. F. Chinnery—twelfth man last year. Of last year's unlucky and disappointing eleven at Harrow there are eight old boys left—E. H. Crake, the new captain, R. O. Morris, D. R. Brandt, J. Reunert, C. Reunert, R. E. Eiloart. W. H. Humphrey, and M. C. Bird. Six of these eight are bowlers. In strong contrast to Harrow Rugby have only two old choices—J. E. Gordon, the new captain, and K. T. Cox. The batting is likely to be rather weak, but strangely enough there is an abundance of bowling talent in the school. At Winchester it is hardly possible that the side will be at all on a level with last year's splendid team. Wright and Bruce, the two best bats, Younger, the best bowler, Morris, the wicket-keeper, and Evans, the best all-round man, having all left. Still, there is much good material at command. It is thought that Sergeant, the fast bowler, will have something more than a fair share of work to do. A good slow bowler to back him up is the most urgent need of the eleven. At Cheltenham the prospects are fairly good, seven members of the old eleven and eight of the second eleven being still at school. M. G. Salter the captain, failed at Lord's last July against Haileybury, but he did wonders in other matches, scoring just upon 1,000 runs, with the average of 66. By general consent he was one of the finest school batsmen of the year. At Repton there are six old choices available, and as one of them is J. N. Crawford, a feeling of confidence naturally prevails. When tried for Surrey last August Crawford proved himself a bowler of such exceptional ability and such a fine batsman that the school side on which he plays might easily beat any opponents. At Westminster the prospects are considered fairly good. Two of last year's batsmen, Walters and Rawlings are expected to get a lot of runs, but there is a sad dearth of bowlers. Uppingham have six old choices left, besides five boys who have already been tried for the eleven. The loss, however, of C. Palmer, the young batsman who was tried in August for Middlesex, is bound to be felt. Marlborough have only three old choices, and will depend largely on the members of the second eleven, of whom nine are still at school. The bowling promises to be fairly strong, but lacks variety.

How keen has been the struggle for the English League championship is apparent now that only two games which can have any bearing upon the result remain for decision. New castle United's victory (over Sheffield Wednesday), yesterday, has brought them upon equal terms with Manchester City in the matter of points, though with a better goal record, and as the two have each a match to play, and are but one point behind Everton, the latter will probably lose the championship upon the very last day of the season. As will be seen from the League table below, Everton have completed their fixtures, but Newcastle United have to visit Middlesbrough, and Manchester City to visit Aston Villa, on Saturday :

					Goals.		
	Pld.	Won.	Drn.	Lost.	For	Agst.	Pts
Everton	34	21	5	8	63	36	47
Manchester City	33	20	6	7	64	34	46
Newcastle United	33	22	2	9	69	33	46
Sunderland	34	16	8	10	60	44	40
Sheffield United	34	19	2	13	64	56	40
Small Heath	33	17	5	11	54	37	39
Aston Villa	32	17	4	11	57	41	38
Preston North End	34	13	10	11	42	37	36
Sheffield Wednesday	34	14	5	15	61	57	33
Woolwich Arsenal	34	12	9	13	36	40	33
Derby County	34	12	8	14	37	48	32
Stoke	33	12	4	17	39	58	28
Blackburn Rovers	34	11	5	18	41	52	27
Middlesbrough	33	9	8	16	36	53	26
Wolverhampton W	33	11	4	18	47	70	26
Notts Forest	34	9	7	18	40	61	25
Bury	34	10	4	20	47	67	24
Notts County	34	5	8	21	36	69	18

After suffering defeat for six years in succession the Cambridge University golfers, as had been expected, turned the tide of ill success on the 26th beating Oxford, on the links of the Sunningdale Club, by forty-nine holes. At every point the Light Blues were the more skilful team, and so complete was their success that only one man—Allen—failed to win his match. In the morning, Rathbone was the solitary Oxford representative to finish on the right side being four up on Smith, but the latter turned the tables in the afternoon with a seven holes victory. And so it went on until the last couple came in, when Gordon, of Oxford, who had been three down in the morning, returned six up in the afternoon and thus scored the three holes obtained by the Dark Blues. The weather at the start was delightful, but later on rain fell, and made the greens somewhat slow. The course, however, was in first-rate order, the conditions generally being suitable for low scores. The best returns in this respect were by Hoffmann and Smith, who after lunch went round in 76 each. Naturally, the greatest interest was taken in the match between the rival captains, Hoffmann and Graham. So well had the former been playing during the past month that a fairly easy victory for him seemed assured. He started well by winning the first hole, but then fell off so much that at the thirteenth he was three down. From that point, however, Hoffmann's play steadily improved, and winning the last four holes he finished the first round one up. After lunches he gave a splendid display, and going out in 37 finished nine up on the round or ten on the whole match. His driving was long and straight, he approached well, and putted with great deadliness, seldom missing anything within reasonable distance. The finish of the match was very tame. Graham going all to pieces, and frequently topping his drives. Stuart and Grundy had two keen fights, both men showing admirable form, and Gillies, by greater steadiness, wore down Brownlee, who was hitting a very long ball off the tee. Perhaps the most finished golfer was young Martin Smith. With a delightful style he played all his shots splendidly, his golf in the afternoon when for a long time he had to fight an uphill battle, being admirable. He learned his golf at St. Andrews, and should develop into a really first class player. McDonell and Potter both and easy tasks, taking thirteen and fifteen holes respectively off Bruce and Lord Maidstone, but it is only fair to state that the last-named was obviously too unwell to stand the strain of such a hard struggle. Mellins the Cambridge Association football captain, showed promising form, his driving being excellent, while he more than once got out of difficulties with clever shots. He had to play very well, however, to beat Savage. Cambridge : G. Hoffmann, 10 holes ; B. E. Stuart 2 holes ; H. D. Gillies, 4 holes ; O. Martin Smith, 3 holes ; H. C. McDonell, 13 holes ; W. N. Potter, 15 holes ; G. L. Mellin, 5 holes ; M. T. Allen, 0 ; total, 52 holes. Oxford : A. J. Graham, 0 ; G.E. Grundy, 0 ; L. D. Brownlee, 0 ; G. B. Rathbone, 0 ; Hon. C. N. Bruce, 0 ; Lord Maidstone, 0 ; A. H. Savage, 0 ; Hon. A. I. Gordon, 3 holes ; total, 3 holes.

The Cup final this year does not appear to be exciting great interest, except amongst the supporters of the two widely separated clubs concerned in it, and there is no anticipation that the gate at Leeds next Saturday will displace any existing records. It will be drawn mainly, of course, from Warrington and from Hull, but Leeds is sure to give the match generous support ; and the South Lancashire towns, where live the salt of the earth (we speak solely concerning Northern Union football) will send no doubt the usual heavy train-loads of merry, careless people who count the Cup final a football holiday not to be missed whether their own favourite team has prospered or not. This year Warrington ought to win. It is their third appearance in the final, and the third time, Lancashire people, hope, will "pay for all."

This year, owing to the earlier closing of entries, the draw for the National Water Polo Championship is received in good time. In the nineteen teams entered there are missing some who have previously figured prominently, while there are included some who appear for the first time. The latter category may be classed :—Gateshead, Northumberland, South Shields, Nottingham, and Weston-super-Mare. Amongst the missing are Nautilus and Osborne, previous winners of the championship. Manchester, the great centre of water polo, is represented by the Swan, who have probably taken part in the event for a longer period than any other club in the country, while Liverpool is represented by Everton. In all there are only four teams from the County Palatine—a rather surprising state of things.

The match of 20,000 up between John Roberts and Aiken, the Scottish champion, the latter receiving 5,000 start, was concluded on the 22nd day at Edinburgh, Roberts being rather singularly defeated. This is the second match in which Aiken has defeated Roberts, and as the Scotchman also defeated Stevenson by almost the start conceded the achievements are notable. On Saturday when play was resumed Aiken held a commanding lead, and as Roberts in the afternoon sitting did comparatively little the session at night met with Aiken leading by over 2,000 points. At night before a large assembly, however, the veteran gave an extraordinary display of all-round billiards, and delighted the onlookers with the great variety of his strokes. In a lengthy sederunt of three hours and a quarter Roberts scored 1,623, or just 1,000 more than his opponent. Aiken could do but little, his chief item being 97. The veteran was seen at his best, making runs of 121, 25, 175, 104, 170, 203, and 228. Final scores :

Aiken (receives 5,000)........20,000
Roberts 18,983

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE SEMI-FINALS.

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL vs. CATHEDRAL "OLD BOYS."

THE first of the Semi-finals in connection with the above Tourney was played last evening on the Cooperage when the finest game was witnessed up to date. The Bishop's High School gave the grandest exhibition of a defensive game, but considering they could do nought else owing to several of their best players being cracked, notwithstanding they made some brilliant rushes up the field, but there was never at any time any serious backing up and it was certainly due to this that they met with their defeat. The public feeling from the early stages of the Tournament rested with the Poona team falling in with the Grant Medical College in the finals, but yesterday's result proved a disappointment. The "Old Boys" on the other hand deserved their victory. Details :—

Play commenced punctual to time when the "Old Boys" pressed, but were repulsed almost immediately. But some fine defensive work on the part of the Cathedral Boys once again altered the state of affairs. Soon after the "Old Boys" again pressed and Roberts shot in a good one which, however, was disallowed on the ground of sticks. The tackling of the Bishop's School was at this stage most superb, but the defence of the Boys was equally timely, and another rush was made by their forward line when Collins' mettle was more than once severely tested. From the "bully" on the Poona "25" the "Old Boys" notched a corner which, however, remained unconverted. A minute later, however. Spilling sent in a well-judged shot which found the net. Matters now became intensely exciting, as the Poona eleven, pulling themselves together endeavoured their utmost to equalize. Before going far the visitors were interrupted and play was carried to midfield where it was confined for several minutes. Give and take play followed till the half time whistle sounded with the "Old Boys" leading by one goal to nil.

On reversing sides the Poona boys began the attack, but foul against one of their forwards carried hostilities in favour of the "Old Boys." With some brilliant passing the Poonites once more altered the venue of hostilities, but the attack was not for long. George broke through an opening and skirting the left boundary, right up near the Poona circle, made things rather dangerous. The latter's backs, however, were well on the "qui vive" and stopped more than a single attempt to score. Brewin eventually getting on the ball made a good rush down the field, but was baulked on just covering his opponents "25" line. For the next couple of minutes play was confined to midfield. "Foul" against a Poona half made matters even more rosy for the "Old Boys," but nothing resulted, and the war was gradually carried back into the local half to which part of ground it was confined for several minutes and then returned to the Poona half, where George, from an exciting skirmish in front of the Poona goal annexed the second goal for his side and followed up with a third within a couple of minutes. Nothing of note transpired during the rest of the period. Result :—

Cathedral Old Boys	3 Goals.
Bishop's High School	Nil.

The following were the teams :—

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL :—Goal—G. Collins ; Backs—B. Mason, and L. Mckenzie ; Halves—B. Dubois, C. Cody, and R. Stewart ; Forwards—A. Rhodes, G. Brewin, T. J. Brewin, U. Carvalho, and F. Faulds.

CATHEDRAL "OLD BOYS"—Goal—G. Flynn ; Backs—R. W. Roberts and N. Essai; Halves—J. Hildreth, E. D. Smith, and R. Fido ; Forwards—N. George, J. Gawthorne, A. Spilling, W. Samways, and F. Faulds.

REFEREES—Lieutenant Turnbull and Mr. C, M, Ward.

The last of the semi-finals will be played this afternoon between the Grant Medical College and "The Green Howards," when another good match will undoubtedly be witnessed.

THE BANDMANN-DALLAS COMPANY.

"THE CINGALEE."

IF any evidence were required that Bombay theatre goers are is always prepared to recognise and support a really good musical Comedy company, it was furnished last night when Mr. Bandmann's talented Company produced "The Cingalee" for the first time in India. This musical comedy has a special interest for India on account of its author being a well known figure in Anglo-Indian society, but this, of course, had very little to do with the crowded house last night which in point of numbers did not fall far short of Saturday night's house. Two such houses as those of Saturday and last night must have afforded Mr. Bandmann the greatest possible gratification, and we fancy that Bombay will not be overlooked by that gentleman in future tours. Everything as on Saturday night went with a swing from start to finish, and there was not the slightest hitch of any kind. The chief characters were most ably sustained by the leading members of the Company who, in spite of the the great heat, which they must have felt twice as much as the audience, excelled themselves. The house was kept in roars of laughter by the humorous parts, and the play was certainly one of the funniest we have seen in Bombay. All the minor parts were again well taken and the members of the Company who composed the chorus acquitted themselves with credit to it. A better rendering of a musical comedy has never been seen in Bombay before and few, if any, of last night's audience would care to have missed it. The singing and staging were again excellent, while the music under the able baton of Mr. Warwick Major left nothing to be desired. Enterprise of any kind always has its reward in Bombay, and we are pleased to find that Mr Bandmann, despite the venturesome nature of his experiment in opening his season at a time of the year, which leaves people with little energy after dinner. will have no reason to regret his visit to Bombay for financial reasons, however much he may exclaim against the climate. The Company, we understand, intend prolonging their stay in Bombay up to the 30th inst, and will give their last performance on the 29th. Two changes have been made in the twelve plays it was originally intended to produce. "The New Barmaid" giving place to the "Toreador" and "The Talk of the Town" to "La Poupee."

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly allow me the use of your columns to plead with your readers for any gifts, old clothing, boots, etc, that they can spare. Many applications are made at the office of the Poor Fund Association in Dhanji Street, opposite the Girgaum Mission Church, by men, women and children, to whom gifts of clothing are a real boon, and we should gratefully receive and carefully distribute any old clothes entrusted to us for the purpose.—Yours, &c.

R. S. HEYWOOD
Hon. Sec. Bombay E. & E. P. F. Association,
Bombay May, 15.

DURING an audience granted by the Pope to Mr. Redmond, the former inquired into everything concerning Ireland. He said the Irish National Party was the defender of Ireland's national religion. The efforts of the party to win liberty for the Irish people with full civil and religious rights by lawful and peaceful means had his full sympathy. In blessing Mr. Redmond, His Holiness sent his apostolic blessing to members of the National Party and their families. He presented Mr. Redmond with a portrait bearing his autograph and an inscription hoping the Party, by using all legal and pacific means, will win that liberty which makes for the welfare of the Catholic Church and the whole country.

THE "SURAN" FLOWER AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

FEW people in Bombay, writes a correspondent, are likely to have seen the large and very interesting flower of the "Suran" or Telinga Potato, known also as the Elephant's Foot Yam* (Amorphopallus Companulatus, Blume). To give the public an opportunity of doing so, the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens has obtained one from Ooran, and it is now on exhibition for 2 or 3 days near the cupola which formerly contained Lady Frere's statue. A short description of the plant, will, it is hoped, prove interesting to the readers of this paper. It is a perennial, tuberous, herbaceous plant, found wild in damp places in the plains of India, from the Punjab to Bengal, the Deccan, Concan and Ceylon, and is also largely cultivated for its tuber which is used as a vegetable, like the potato and yams. The tuber or corm for which the plant is cultivated is roundish with a shallow depression in the centre, covered with a dark brown skin, and when well-cultivated in rich loose suitable soil is frequently as large as or larger than the adult human head, 12 inches and more in diameter. The small tuberosities, which issue from various parts of the plant are employed as off-sets for planting, which generally takes place in the beginning of the rainy season. In 12 months, the tubers are fit to be taken up for use, though they are often kept in the ground, and allowed to grow larger for 2 or 3 years, and sometimes even for 6 or 7 years. The large tubers weigh from 15 to 40 lbs. each. The plant begins to grow in the beginning of the rains producing as a rule only one leaf every year, which begins to wither after the rains are over. The tuber, however, remains alive in the ground and produces in April or May, long before the appearance of the leaf, a large flower, generally after the second year. The flowering tuber now exhibited is about 3 years old. The leaf rises directly from the tuber, is large, from 1 to 3 feet each way, and divided into three parts (tripartite), each of which is again cut up into segments (pinnatisect). The leaf-stalk is round, of a darker green colour than the blade and clouded with lighter coloured spots. The flower is like that of the other plants of the same natural order Aroideæ or the Arum family, peculiar in structure, quite different from that of ordinary flowers. It consists of a large modified flower-leaf or bract, called a spathe, enclosing an elongated fleshy axis with numerous unisexual flowers of both sexes crowded on it, called the spadix. The flower, or properly speaking, the cluster of flowers (inflorescence) starts directly from the tuber long before the leaves appear, in April or May, as a small conical bud, which gradually elongates and grows larger in size and takes about 40 days to fully form and open, when it is about 1 foot 3 inches high and a foot in diameter, and larger in older plants. The spathe or outer sheathing flower-leaf is large, about a foot high and a foot across, leathery, bell-shaped, with the margin wavy and curled backwards. On the outside it is coloured pale green near the base, deeper green at the middle part, and greenish purple towards the margin, and the whole marked with lighter coloured spots, while on the inside it is yellowish purple towards the margin, pale yellow in the middle, and warty ; deep purple at the bottom. The flower axis "spadix" is very stout and about as long as, and somewhat projecting beyond, the "spathe." The lower third of it is cylindrical and covered with minute female "pistillate" flowers, and the middle third somewhat top-shaped "turbinate" and covered with male "staminate" flowers. The upper part is peculiarly developed in this flower and is called the club or appendage. It is dark purple, irregularly formed, conical or sub-globular, about 4 inches high and 6 inches in diameter, and lobed and wrinkled like a dry truffle. When the inflorescence is fully formed and the flowers ready for fertilization it exhales a very overpowering fetid smell resembling that of putrid flesh or decaying fish. The smell and the colour of the inflorescence, which also resembles that of carrion, viz, mottled green, yellow, purple, are not without a meaning in the life of this plant. They are meant, as in the case of the aristolochis flowers, to attract carrion flies for effecting cross-fertilization. The flies deceived and allured by the smell, and colour of the flower, flock in large numbers around it, not only find a suitable place for laying their eggs in the large and spongy club or appendix, but also a copious supply of food in the immense quantity of pollen, which issues from the male flowers, some of which they carry afterwards attached to their bodies to another flower of the same kind for the purpose of cross-fertilizing it. The corm or tuber of this plant contains a large quantity of farinaceous matter, which is considered nutritious and wholesome, but is mixed with an acrid principle, sharp needle like crystals called "raphides, which fortunately has been much reduced by cultivation. What remains of it in the tuber is finally removed to a great extent by washing and boiling especially when cooked with a little tamarind added to it. The flower or inflorescence is also used as a vegetable and is generally cut up before it is fully mature and sold for about 4 annas each. In its growth, however, it uses up a portion of the nourishing matter stored up in the tuber which consequently deteriorates in quality as a food stuff. The wild or "Jangli Suran" contains a much and larger quantity of the acrid juice, is used medicinally, and sold by native druggists under the name of "madanmast." It is used externally as an irritant to relieve the pain of rheumatic swellings, and internally for bleeding piles, &c. It may be remarked that the plant has been fully described with a coloured illustration in Volume IX of the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society as Part IX of the valuable series of papers on "The Poisonous Plants of Bombay" by Surgeon Major K.R. Kirtiker, I.M.S., F.L.S.

*From amorphhos, deformed, and phallos, a mace ; and companulatus, bellshaped ; in allusion to the peculiar structure and shape of the flower.

PARSEE AND HINDU CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the para. under this head, published in your issue of yesterday, I am glad to inform you that the Hindu Gymkhana in order to avoid public unpleasantness had already served all the Parsee local Clubs with the resolution not to play them until further orders. The Hindus were obliged to do so when they had experienced the Parsees' misconduct for the second time. The Hindus had an opportunity of this kind—that, too, a formidable one—for the first time in 1901 when they played the Baronet C. Club. As this match was the very last fixture of that season, the Hindus did not mind to take any steps of this sort, but had to make a point not to play the Baronet C. Club only the next season, and that was carried. Consequently the Baronet match was played in the cold season the same year at the request of some of the Parsee leaders.

I regret to expose the conduct of the Parsees, but at the same time could not help mentioning the same, for which I hope to be excused.

Lastly, I bring to the notice of all the Hindu Clubs that as the Parsees have passed a resolution not to play the Hindu Gymkhana until they receive a letter from them, I believe the Hindus will also act according to their own resolution and respect their chief institution, the Parmanandas Jeewandas Hindu Gymkhana. I doubt whether the Parsees will stick to their words or not. This can be easily imagined from the above instance. Yours &c.

A HINDU.

OF the forty-three weddings dated for the three days following Easter Monday, that of Captain Farquhar and Lady Evelyn Hely Hutchinson, at Holy Trinity, Sloane street, was of most interest. The bride is the fairer of the Dowager Countess of Donoughmore's two daughters, and is small and slight. Like her sister, Lady Norah, she is popular wherever she goes, and is one of the few girls in London Society who invariably wear long drop earrings. In dress she is most original, and last year when assisting Princess Christian at her Cafe Chantant at Windsor, she scored a marked success dressed as a Nautch girl, and selling trays of Indian gems and carved ivories.

THE POSTAL THEFTS AT ALLAHABAD.

MR. BURKITT, Officiating Sessions Judge of Allahabad, was occupied on Saturday morning, the 13th instant, with the case of the chaukidar Mahabir, accused of being in possession of stolen property belonging to the Post Office. The three principal witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. Douglas Straight, the D S P., who was responsible for the recovery of the lost articles; Mr. J. B. Barker, Postmaster at Allahabad; and Mr. Gill, the addressee of one of the stolen letters, gave evidence similar in substance to that given before the Joint Magistrate earlier in the month. The accused's statements, however, differed very considerably. When his previous depositions were read out to him by the clerk, he denied all-knowledge of them, but later retracted, though withdrawing the plea of guilty, maintaining now that he was the victim of a conspiracy, that a constable with whom he had quarrelled had schemed to get him into trouble by having the stolen property placed in his house, and that he had been beaten by the police in order to make him confess to crimes which he had never committed. He had witnesses to prove maltreatment. Two were named, and one of them was called. The Government Pleader elicited from this witness that he was standing in front of the Police Station at the time of the chaukidar's arrest, and overheard one of the constables say to the accused that if he would disclose the names of his accomplices they would let him go. Witness was unable to say how far off he was from the Police Station.

The line of defence taken up by the learned gentleman appearing on behalf of the accused was that the stolen goods had been placed in his client's house. He also endeavoured to discredit the evidence of Mr. Douglas Straight by referring to an alleged discrepancy between it and that of Mr. Barker. Another point which he sought to prove was that the word secretion in one of the two sections of the Penal Code under which the accused was charged, meant—it was not quite clear what but anything other than that conferred upon it by derivation and ascribed to it by common usage. This knotty question was eventually solved with the aid of a dictionary, and case for the defence forthwith closed.

The Government Pleader then addressed the jury of five. He pointed out that what they had to decide was whether the chaukidar knew that the articles secreted in his house were stolen property and as to that there was undeniable proof. The Judge, having summed up, placing the whole facts of the case and the sections of the Penal Code involved clearly before the jurors, asked for their verdict. The first two unhesitatingly answered "Not Guilty on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the accused stole the articles. The sections being again elaborately explained them, and being told that whether or not the accused stole anything was quite irrelevant to the case, they reconsidered their opinions; and eventually all agreed as to Mahabir's guilt.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Arcadia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Friday from Aden, with the English mail, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Carnegie, Mr W	Reynolds, Miss H
Ireland, Dr J S	Young, Mr J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Baldwin, Lt H L	Minnitt, Mr J E
Fry, Mr T B	Prissick, Capt C
Framjee, Mr J E	Pegado, Mr R
Ghosh, Dr and Mrs B	Palmer, Mr S
Hay, Lt A S	Ward, Mr and Mrs S
Mackenzie, Mr P H	

FROM BRINDISI—Beckett, Mr C

FOR KARACHI.

Boyle, Major R C	Newcombe, Lt P

OSCAR WILDE'S WORKS.

KEEN DEMAND BY COLLECTORS.

AN inevitable result of the publication of "De Profundis" and the consequent re-awakening of interest in the author's personality, is the great demand for complete copies of Oscar Wilde's works. Second-hand booksellers have the field to themselves, as for various reasons it appears that no publisher is likely to issue a reasonably-priced edition of Wilde's novels, poems and plays.

Meanwhile it is instructive to note the sums demanded for first editions of the more important of his productions. Booksellers are charging five guineas for a copy of "Dorian Grey," while one guinea less is asked for The Happy Prince and Other Stories. In 1878 Wilde carried off the Newdigate Prize at Oxford with a poem entitled Ravenna which was subsequently published at a shilling. A few copies are still in existence but instead of a shilling they cost from five to eight guineas each.

There is also keen competition among collectors to secure magazines containing contributions by this author. Copies of The Spirit Lamp and The Chameleon, monthly magazines issued during the early nineties, have increased in value from a shilling to three, and even, four guineas.

Oscar Wilde's plays are not so expensive. Messrs. French have published eighteen-penny editions of "The Importance of Being Earnest" and "Lady Windermere's Fan." There was an edition "de luxe" of the former issued in 1899 at a guinea which can now be obtained for about thirty shillings. His other plays, "An Ideal Husband" and "A Woman of No Importance" do not appear to have been published.

In France and Germany, Oscar Wilde is looked upon as one of the masters of literature, and his works have a great sale, notably, "Salome." So far this religious drama has not been seen in London, but next month two performances will be given by private subscription.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In May 1905— Bengal	56,00,000	61,18,775	5,18,775	......
In April 1905— Bombay	6,00,000	2,12,400	......	3,87,600
Total	62,00,000	63,31,175	1,31,175	......

2 Sales of Bengal opium and 1 month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay :—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of May 1905— Bengal	1,12,00,000	1,21,15,725	9,15,725	......
To end of April 1905— Bombay	6,00,000	2,12,400	......	3,87,600
Total	1,18,00,000	1,23,28,125	5,28,125	......

WRITING to a Ceylon contemporary regarding the damage done by rats to a 50 acre young field of coffee in Ceylon in 1876, a planter says that "it was thought a pack or two of pariah dogs in charge of a sporting cooly with a tom-tom would drive the rats away. This was tried and a bushel of rice weekly to eight dogs allowed, but this had to be given up after a month or two, as the dogs got so thin they hadn't a bark in them," nor even a rat!

THE Scotch will case, which for several days has added to the gaiety of a kingdom, is finished at last and the memory of Sheriff Thoms has been vindicated. The evidence against his sanity was in truth far from convincing. One of the points made, for instance, was that he wore on occasions special "flirtation waistcoats." But the use of a brilliant waistcoat, like new boots and other smart accessories of attire, is not unknown for this purpose in other quarters. He fined his cats for small offences, but for this he had excellent classical authority, dating back to Aristophanes himself. As to his claim to be the head of a clan, it was absurd, as counsel pointed out, to imagine that that was anything extraordinary in a Highlander. Guttapercha for heart cracks and a wicker coffin in order to be in early at the Resurrection, are matters which, it is true, take some swallowing in the capacity of jokes. But the good sheriff's nationality must not be forgotten.

DRINK AND GAMBLING.

"TATTERSALL'S" SWEEPS DISCUSSED.

The seventh Inter-State Convention of Presbyterian Fellowship Unions was continued at the Assembly Hall, Collins-street, Melbourne, the other day, and there was again a full attendance of delegates. At the afternoon session, presided over by Mr. G. H. Smith, of Ballarat, the papers for discussion were Why am I a Presbyterian? read by Mr. J. Lyall in the absence of the Rev. A. C. Sutherland, and My Attitude to Socialisms, by Mr. W. J. E. Davies.

The evening session was devoted to a consideration of How to Fight National Evils. The chairman of the Victorian union, Mr. W. F. Greenwood, presided, and Mr. A. C. Sanderson, of Carlton, opened the sitting with a paper on Gambling, which he defined at length. He contended that it sprang from covetousness, and gave Bible texts to show that the latter was a sin. Gambling blunted susceptibilities to all that was noble, and involved theft. The speaker denounced the professional book-maker as one who squared the jockey to ride a race a certain way, and occasionally let the public win in one race, to overwhelm them in a subsequent one. What a pity, exclaimed Mr. Sanderson, in regard to race-goers, that a number of people, intelligent in other respects, should be drawn into this net. Sweeps, he added did more harm than ordinary gambling, because the price of the ticket was small. Raffles were denounced as identical with sweeps. Fancy, said the speaker, a church promoting raffles! Such a church is trying to write with its right hand, Thou shalt not steal, and with its left is rubbing it out. Such a church deserves to be banished beyond the pale of Christianity. In conclusion the speaker urged Christians to return to Parliament men who would endeavour to stamp out this national vice.

Mr. J. M'Kenzie (Ballarat) followed with an address on Drunkenness and in the course of his remarks cited figures showing the amount of money spent annually on drink in English speaking communities. The liquor bill of the United Kingdom for 1902, was £179,499,817, or 1401 tons of sovereigns. The Commonwealth of Australia spent £15,000,00 annually, and Victoria's proportion of that was about £20 per household. It must not be supposed from these figures that Australia was an abnormally intemperate community; statistics showed that it was amongst the most moderate. The speaker dealt at some length with what he considered the remedies for intemperance, and enumerated, amongst others, the closing of public houses at the same time as other business places; the strict enforcement of Sunday closing; and the abolition of bar maids. A wider extension of local option was advocated, and the power of personal example and spread of temperance societies urged.

In the absence of Mr. H. L. Atkinson, of Sydney, Mr. W. J. E. Davies read a paper contributed by the former on Godlessness.

The Rev. J. S. Buntine, late of Hobart, who recently accepted a call to the Port Melbourne Presbyterian Church, strongly denounced Tattersall's sweeps. He said that if there was a place in which gambing was doing a more damning work to national life than any other it was in the State of Tasmania. The most subtle and deadly form of gambling that they had ever had to combat was in Hobart, where an evil monopoly had not only the impudence to claim Tasmania for its own, but wanted Australia also to bow down to it. It was such a respectable form of gambling that young people who would never have thought of betting on the totalisator or with bookmakers put money into it. The battle against it in Tasmania had been a fierce one, but for several reasons the party for national purity had not been able to gain the victory. Although when the campaign was on, crowded and successful meetings had been held to denounce this great evil, hardly a line of the proceedings was published by the Hobart press. The press in Hobart was absolutely under the dominion of Tattersall's, being bound by an agreement not to publish any thing adverse to it. (Cries of Shame!) That was an absolute fact, and he challenged anybody to deny it. And then the Government had a hand in it.

A Member: A scandal to Tasmania.

Mr. Buntine: The Government's profits were £8,000 for last Cup day alone. How can you expect to crush the evil when the Tasmanian Government treats it as a goose that lays a golden egg, and will not kill it?

Continuing, the speaker said that the Tasmanian Government had not only an income from Tatt's but one from the totalisator as well. Members of his (the speaker's) church in Hobart had been actually boycotted because he (the speaker) had taken a prominent part in the anti-Tattersall crusade. When the clause in the Postal Bill affecting Tattersall's was going through Parliament, one of the members told him that if any representative was willing to sell his vote on three questions one of which was Tattersall's, he could get £1,000 for it. (Cries of Shame.) To the credit of the Commonwealth let it be said there were not half a dozen members who could be bought even at that price. He also found that the agents of "Tattersall's" had approached members, and did not fear to go to them and endeavour to persuade them to vote against their consciences. Two Federal members were also working at the time for a vote for "Tattersall's" and since the death of the head of that combination it was found they had been left shares in the incomes from the sweeps. He (the speaker) prayed God that the people, with united voice, would put down this gigantic evil that was threatening the national life. (Loud applause.)

The closing address was delivered by the Rev. R. W. Rock of Northcote. It was arranged to hold the next inter-State conference in Sydney at Easter, 1907.

YACHTING PENALTIES.

PRINCE AND INTERNATIONAL RACING PROBLEM.

ALTHOUGH little has been heard outside the immediate circle of those actively interested in the sport of yacht racing regarding the forthcoming conference of yachtsmen in London, over which the Prince of Wales has consented to preside, it is quite within the possibilities that the gathering will prove one of the most important ever held in connection with the sport.

The question which the conference has agreed to consider is beset with difficulties. Nine-tenths of the complications which have arisen in connection with the international yachting contests have had their origin in questions of rating. It is one of the elemental principles of sailing that speed and size are directly related, and it has been the practice in all competitive sailing that the longer vessel should give the smaller an allowance of time to compensate for the difference in size. All the yachting countries are agreed upon this principle. The differences arise upon the methods of making the initial measurements; and these vary so much that a yacht measuring larger than an opponent under the British rule of rating might be entitled to receive a measurement allowance from the same vessel if both were rated under the rule of some of the other countries in which yacht racing is followed as a sport.

How important the difference may be can be gathered from the fact that, had the Shamrock and the Reliance been measured for the last America Cup contest under either the British rule of rating or the rule since adopted by the New York Yacht Club, the British racer would have won handsomely—on time allowance. In the special international contests, such as those sailed for the America Cup and the Coupe de France, these differences lead to endless discussions. In what might be termed the ordinary run of international yachting, they have a more serious effect, discouraging them almost to the point of absolute stagnation. The explanation of this latter peculiarity lies in the fact that the rules of rating measurement instituted originally to decide the plain question of comparative size have since been developed with a view of checking, by measurement penalties, the tendency of designers to run the type of racing yacht into developments which were considered to be undesirable. The result is, that peculiarities which are heavily taxed in one country are allowed to go scot-free in another, and a yacht built to the measurement of one rule of rating is almost certain to measure exactly under another.

This it is what most effectively discourages international development of the sport, and this is the disadvantage which the conference sitting under the chairmanship of the Prince of Wales, will endeavour to remove.

THE fortifications of Paris on one side, which is not stated, are to be levelled and what is to be done with the ground is still a subject of debate. Some sensible people have suggested that the great belt occupied by the fortifications should be converted into a garden city. The idea is deserving of consideration and would be quite in keeping with Parisian conceptions of beauty.

MOTORS AND MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

Motor CARS, carelessly over-driven, are becoming a serious danger to pedestrians and others, and a long list of disasters was chronicled at home the week the mail left :—

At Hemel Hempstead Police Court, on April 24, Rocco Cornalbas, a Spanish chauffeur of Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth, was brought up charged with causing the death of William Clifton a child, by furiously driving a motor car at Markyate. Cornalbas, whose age was given as 26, spoke English. Superintendent Frogley said that on Saturday evening, the chief constable telephoned to him to proceed to Hatfield Police Station. He went at once, and found the accused detained. He told him the chief constable stated that he had come voluntarily to the police, and the accused replied "Yes, certainly." Witness asked Cornalbas if he was at Markyate about 4 p.m. on April 18, and he replied "Yes." Witness then charged the accused with causing the death of the boy Clifton by furiously driving a motor car. Cornalbas made no reply. Witness subsequently brought the man to Hemel Hempstead. The Bench granted a remand until April 29 so as to conclude the preliminary hearing in time for the adjourned inquest. Bail was refused. The two passengers in the car when the tragedy occurred were Mr. Arthur Gabbet, who is connected with the Union Brewery, Wellington, Shropshire, and Mr. A. Richards, a farmer, of Walcot near Wellington.

An inquest was held in Dublin on April 24 on the body of an old woman, named Jane Cassel who was knocked down and killed in Dublin by a motor car which was being driven by Capt. T. C. Burnside of Delgany county Wicklow. The jury in their verdict exonerated the driver from all blame. Capt. Burnside was charged at the police court with causing the death of the old woman and was remanded, personal bail of 50l. being accepted.

Mrs. Brand, the wife of a Streatham Hill upholsterer, was knocked down by a motor cycle while rescuing her child from danger and received such injuries that she died.

A farmer named Muggeridge has died as the result of a motor car accident on the London Road near Arundel. He was in his cart when the motor dashed into the vehicle. Muggeridge was hurled out and sustained severe injuries. The car was driven by a chauffeur of Brighton and Kensington.

Edward Walter Woodward, a young man residing at Esher was killed on April 25, by a motor car in the Oxshott Road Thames Ditton. Deceased, who was walking to Epsom races, is stated to have stepped in front of the car, and was knocked down. He died on removal to the Thames Ditton Cottage Hospital, where he was conveyed by the driver of the car, who rendered every assistance.

A boy, named Reginald Tween, aged five, has been admitted to the Beckenham Cottage Hospital suffering from injuries sustained by being knocked down by a motor car. He was crossing the road at the time, and when struck by the car turned two somersaults, the motor then passing over him.

Three persons, named Herbert Williams, Ernest Jupp, and Amy Jupp, have been treated at the Croydon Hospital for injuries received in a motor car accident, which happened on the Brighton Road at Smitham, near Croydon. The persons named and one other were driving in a trap, which, it is alleged was run into by a motor car and wrecked. The woman was not seriously hurt, but the two men were detained in hospital, both suffering from concussion of the brain. The police secured the number of the motor car.

Not before it was necessary, the ruling bodies of automobilism have become stirred to the point of taking steps to check inconsiderate driving. The letter of the Automobile Club on the subject has been published, and at the last meeting of the general committee of the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland, the question of inconsiderate driving was discussed, and the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

That a small committee be appointed to consider the question of inconsiderate driving with a view to ascertaining what action could be taken by the union to check such driving in the case of automobilists who are not members of the Automobile club of Great Britain and Ireland, and in what way the union could co-operate with and support the committee of the Automobile Club at present dealing with the matter.

A large number of reckless motorists appeared in various police courts during the week, and heavy fines were inflicted.

HOW WOMEN GO SHOPPING.

EVERYONE has to shop at times. Some love it. Some do not. For the most part its pleasure, or otherwise depends on the freedom, or lack of it, permitted by the purse to secure the article coveted.

Men as "shoppers" are amusing to the spectator. But they dislike it so cordially that they may be termed the non-shopping sex. They know little of it as a fine art. They buy largely but they do not shop. They spend freely, but they know not how to haggle. They ask for such trifling details as extremity drives them into a shop to purchase with the air of ordering a consignment or provisioning an army. They pick up the nearest thing that has the most shadowy resemblance to the thing wanted, thrust it unpacked, into the most available pocket fling down some coins, and disappear in a blushing condition of visible embarrassment.

Women are not a bit like that when they shop. They stand unrivalled as "the shopping sex," in which role they have to be taken most seriously. None dare to say that here they are amusing—they are far too suggestive of deep thought and soulful meditations for such a flippancy—but they are unfailingly interesting.

To some the occupation is a very martyrdom for the purely temperamental reason that they always want the thing they cannot get. If they have only 5 1-2d., the thing they want is certain to be priced 6d. If they have 19-11 3-4 the treasure on which they have set their affections costs a pound.

There is the woman with the fighting instinct. She is ecstatic during the period of the sales. She then can gratify her soul. She elbows her way in—she fights for the object of her desires—she dives at everything anyone else is diving for more slowly—she achieves—she acquires—and finally she elbows her way out again, burdened but triumphant, feeling very much like the village blacksmith when he chirruped out. Something attempted, something done.

There is the woman with the passion for buying cheap. She, too, loves the bargain period. She buys in proportion to the amount of the reduction, as to which she places implicit faith in the placard. Eminently pleased with her thrift, she spreads out her prizes in the evening for her husband's approval, and explains how much she saved him on each thing.

He is apt to ejaculate timorously. "But, dearest, do you think you'll ever wear it?" at sight of something more than usually cheapened and synchronously more than usually weird.

"Well perhaps I shan't exactly wear it," she says slowly, for, of course, it really is hideously ugly. "But then I shall have it, and you must admit it was very cheap. Now, wasn't it?"

It is quite a different woman again who goes shopping when the sales are over. This is the woman with the critical mind, and the woman of superlative ambitions, as regards quality and novelty. She wants something quite new, that no one has had before, feeling all the time a mighty and laudable triumph that she has not been so weakminded as to be led away by bargain sales. Every last inch of her apparel speaks for itself as the result of calm thought and wise administration. Great is her reward.

There is another order of shopper, too, of truly feminine characteristic. She is the lady of vagueness, the woman who does not know what she wants. Shopping is a pastime to her, not a matter of business.

Three of these stood together outside a shop the other day—and so did I.

Said the first, "Well I should think we might as well go in. What shall we buy?"

Said the second, "Oh I don't know. Perhaps nothing. But it is rather amusing to see things."

Said the third. "Yes, but we ought to decide what to ask for. Suppose we ask to see the tablecloths. We needn't buy them, but it would make something to say."

And they went in to "say something."

THE Admiralty cannot long be denied the name of revolutionist. It is carrying its reforms so far as to consider a change in sailors' clothing. The present loose suits, we are assured, belong to a past era when sailing was the power of motion. Something with more cut and less cloth appears to be in store for happy Jack. In a Horse Guards uniform of tights he would still be the handy man. But as Mr. Brodrick, the great experimentalist, is active elsewhere, there are grounds for hoping that the Navy will, at least, be spared the cuirass and the high boots.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 15.

Rain has occurred in Burma locally, on the East Coast, Deccan, South Peninsula, West Himalayas, and Submontane Districts. Sonemarg reports 3 1-2 inches, Akyab, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Calicut 2 1-2, Gopalpur and Cochin 2, Tavoy, Rangoon, Maymyo, Shinagur, Peshawar, Belgaum 1 1-2, Dehra Dun, Murree and Seoni, 1. Rain is again probable in Burma locally, the Southern half of the Peninsula, West Himalayas, Submontane Districts, and possible in the South of Bengal and Central Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran :—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
May 13th......	85°	70°	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY THE 15th OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·749	Calm	7	86·6	67·6	69	.....	8·95	— 3·08
Jask	29·715	NNE	10	92·3	79·2	27	.....	3·83	— 0·46
Muscat	29·710	NW	6	92·3	84·0	21	.....	6·01	+ 2·00
Aden (8th)	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Lahore	29·655	E	6	99·4	78·7	44	.....	3·49	— 0·67
Sirsa	29·598	SE	16	108·3	74·1	76	0·23	2·96	+ 0·70
Delhi	29·683	ESE	12	101·7	73·3	59	0·06	4·09	+ 0·49
Agra	29·643	SE	10	103·5	82·9	44	.....	4·18	+ 2·35
Cawnpore	29·710	ENE	6	102·4	78·8	51	.....	4·02	+ 1·92
Allahabad	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....	.....	.....
Jhansi	29·689	SE	7	105·5	84·2	60	.....	1·97	+ 0·10
Jacobabad	29·579	NW	9	115·6	86·5	31	.....	1·56	+ 0·33
Karachi	29·612	SW	15	95·9	80·7	71	.....	3·31	+ 1·70
Jeypore	29·673	ENE	8	108·7	82·1	39	.....	2·71	+ 1·03
Ajmere	29·667	SW	9	111·4	86·5	45	.....	1·75	+ 0·16
Deesa	29·655	SSW	11	118·6	82·0	29	.....	0·09	— 0·49
Ahmedabad	29·674	SSW	6	115·4	82·1	54	.....	0·06	— 0·63
Bhuj	29·661	NW	15	111·3	78·0	64	.....	0·59	+ 0·01
Jamnagar	29·660	W	21	106·2	76·2	59	.....	0·03	.....
Dwarka	29·671	WSW	13	89·4	81·8	79	.....	0·37	.....
Rajkot	29·686	W	14	111·7	75·7	51	.....	0·00	— 0·55
Bhavnagar Para.	29·681	W	9	112·7	81·0	27	.....	0·22	— 0·29
Veraval	29·715	SE	11	86·1	78·3	90	.....	0·05	— 0·70
Neemuch	29·674	NNE	12	103·0	85·7	45	.....	0·54	— 0·51
Indore	29·677	Calm	7	108·6	81·1	40	.....	0·26	— 0·83
Saugor	29·730	NE	10	103·9	80·1	44	.....	1·20	— 1·35
Jubbulpore	29·741	NNW	4	103·0	79·1	56	0·01	1·44	— 1·44
Hoshangabad	29·685	ENE	4	110·1	84·7	51	.....	0·57	— 1·36
Khandwa	29·650	SW	15	113·2	83·6	27	.....	0·06	— 1·22
Raipur	29·725	Calm	4	95·7	77·4	65	.....	4·51	+ 1·79
Nagpur	29·724	E	8	107·4	71·6	62	0·04	2·40	— 0·82
Amraoti	29·697	ESE	7	111·4	81·5	62	.....	0·42	— 2·02
Akola	29·7[illegible]	SE	9	113·1	84·5	45	.....	0·32	— 2·11
Surat	29·701	SSW	11	96·2	81·1	67	.....	6·43	+ 0·06
Malegaon	29·642	C	12	111·3	82·0	32	.....	0·01	— 1·18
Bombay	29·709	S	8	91·3	81·8	77	.....	0·08	— 0·65
Poona	29·728	W	15	107·6	68·4	77	0·53	0·81	— 1·52
Ahmednagar	29·692	NW	13	109·5	.....		.....	0·01	— 2·24
Aurangabad	29·672	WSW	7	108·1	83·2	33	.....	0·05	.....
Sholapur	29·703	S	15	110·7	80·9	42	.....	0·36	— 2·34
Ratnagiri	29·753	SE	7	91·3	80·8	75	0·02	0·02	— 0·76
Bijapur	29·828	WSW	11	103·8	74·7	83	.....	0·21	— 2·53
Belgaum	29·756	Calm	11	97·8	65·2	78	1·64	5·68	— 1·28
Mormugoa	29·773	N	6	92·6	84·4	72	.....	0·13	— 2·31
Karwar	29·756	SW	6	90·3	81·0	75	.....	0·16	— 2·87
Mangalore	.....	E	4	88·9	76·9	85	.....	0·85	— 5·18
Calicut	29·805	Calm	4	82·2	75·7	92	2·39	57·3	— 8·05
Cochin	29·789	E	M	87·3	74·7	87	1·85	6·04	—14·01
Bangalore	29·788	SSW	7	91·3	65·8	83	0·60	5·37	— 2·04
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·740	Calm	5	103·4	68·7	76	2·56	3·77	+ 0·27
Masulipatam	29·790	WSW	11	94·1	74·6	10	0·26	8·60	+ 0·25
Bellary	29·726	WSW	9	102·0	79·8	55	.....	3·68	— 0·13
Cuddapa	29·786	NE	B	106·2	78·9	76	0·14	1·1.	— 5·47
Madras	29·731	SSW	11	94·0	83·0	67	.....	7·24	—14·46
Coimbatore	29·784	N	4	90·8	74·1	75	.....	2·79	— 5·62
Trichinopoly	29·744	Calm	3	96·6	80·8	65	.....	5·26	— 7·35
Nagapatam	29·737	SW	3	93·2	81·0	73	.....	20·34	—12·13
Colombo	29·774	SW	8	88·5	80·0	81	0·16	25·[illegible]8	—21·42

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid at most places. The barometer is from ·06 to ·11 below the average in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar and at Khandwa, Malegaon and Bombay.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Sirsa, Karachi, Khandwa, Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Temperature.—The maximum is 7° to 12° in excess of normal at Ajmere, Deesa, Mormugao, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon and Khandwa and the minimum 6° to 9° at Ajmer, Indore, Neemuch, and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shad was 119° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Heavy rain fell at Hyderabad (Deccan) (2·56"), Calicut (2·39"), nearly two inches at Cochin (1·85") and Belgaum (1·64") and light to moderate showers at Sirsa, Delhi, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Poona, Ratnagiri, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Colombo.

Weather to the south of Latitude 22° is somewhat disturbed and local showers with thunder and lightning are likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MAY 14.

10 p.m. .... 81·4

MONDAY DAY.—MAY 15.

6 p.m. .... 83·1
10 a.m. .... 87·8
2 p.m. .... 89·2
4 p.m. .... 88·3

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 6th May 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th May 1905—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system.	2,34,611	9,28,548	3,096	11,66,255
I M R do ...	51,783	1,00,894	448	1,53,125
Total	2,86,39	10,29,442	3,544	13,19,380
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th May 1904—				
G I P R system...	2,76,796	7,92,187	8,513	10,77,496
I M R do ..	79,269	1,68,72:	1,122	2,42,113
Total	3,49,06	9,60,909	9,635	13,19,609
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	—42,185	+1,36,361	— 5,417	+ 38,759
Increase or Decrease... I M R	—20,486	—67,828	— 674	—88,988

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 6th May, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06......	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 6th May 1905 by Council Bills............	£1,597,183
	By Gold...	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 7th May 1905 to 31st March 1906............	£14,902,817

THE authorities at Monte Carlo forbid the use of water from a certain reservoir, despite the alarming water-famine from which they are suffering. They would rather face the ills they know than fly to the possibilities of typhus whose existence they suspect. Monte Carlo is the Capital of Suicide, and those who destroy their lives are not particular where they take their last rest. Perhaps the suspected reservoir, were its water drawn off, could tell tales. Still water is a wonderful preservative of the human body. There exists an entry in the parish register of St. Andrew's Newcastle, bearing upon the point: "April 24th, 1695, were buried, James Archer and his son, Stephen, who in the month of May, 1658, were drowned in a coal-pit in the Galla-Flat, by the breaking-in of water from an old waste. The bodys were found intire, after they had lien in the water 36 years and 11 months." Perhaps they will some day recover those bodies that lie at the bottom of Skelmersdale's flooded shaft.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A CURIOUS result of the recent dislocation of the mail service between Australia and the United Kingdom was the fact that the mail taken to Adelaide by the Orontes on March 8 consisted of only one letter. That was registered.

Mr. Jefferson's early years of touring in the West included some curious experiences. On one occasion the elders of a town, in an excess of Puritanism, had laid a heavy tax on theatrical entertainments, and the company was only saved from temporary ruin by the intervention of a young lawyer, who afterwards became famous under the name of Abraham Lincoln.

There is something piquant (notes the 'Chronicle") in the idea of General Booth being the guest of Sir Robert Stout, Chief Justice of New Zealand. For, before his elevation to the Bench, Sir Robert was the acknowledged chief of the Free-thinkers, the Bradlaugh of New Zealand. Sir Robert is a native of the Shetland Islands, and was a pupil teacher there before he emigrated in his nineteenth year.

The longest distance over which speech is regularly transmitted is between Boston and Omaha, 1600 miles. A business house in the Western city talks daily with its representatives in Boston. The human voice is transmitted between those distant points on a copper wire in less time than it would take it to cross an ordinary room, without electrical propulsion (according to an American paper).

In a sketch of the history of the famous firm of publishers, Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co, the "Literary World" mentions that the estimation in which the firm was held at Saint Martin's-le-Grand in 1895 is witnessed by an interesting envelope that is preserved among Mr. Longman's curiosities. A letter was posted at Stockton-on-Tees on October 29, 1895, and was addressed: To a good firm of Publishers, Paternoster-row, London. It found its way to No. 39, Messrs. Longman's address.

No modern occupant of a throne has travelled more frequently abroad since his accession than Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria. He became ruler of the principality in 1887, and since then has spent 1700 days, or nearly a quarter of his reign, abroad. His people know him by the nick-name of the "Traveller."

"Old Mac," a seagull the pet of the Royal Garrison Artillery at Freshwater, is no more. The bird, which for years had been a great favourite, knew a stranger when he made his appearance on the parade ground, and sometimes resented his presence by a threatened attack. Some of the men, determined to give their pet a decent burial, placed him in a box and followed in procession to the place of interment.

Luminous shrimps have been discovered by the Prince of Monaco in the course of his deep-sea fishing in the Mediterranean. They live at a depth of from 1100 to 1600 fathoms. They are of the size of fine prawns (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent) and are studded with small-phosphorescent spots. These light their way in the gloom of the deep waters.

Sir Henry Cotton writes to reassure those who are alarmed at the recurrence of the earthquake shocks in India. He points out that after the great Assam, earthquake which occurred on June 12, 1897, the earth tremor went on continuously for several days; it was estimated that there were 200 shocks a day for a few days after June 12, and, though these had diminished to 20 or 30 a day by the middle of July, the people were accustomed for at least two years after the earthquake to a daily shock. These aftershocks are the residual effects of the first big disturbance, and have nothing dangerous in their character.

A New Zealand paper relates that a settler in the Upper Plain noticed a hawk flying about in a peculiar manner and crying out as if in pain. The settler obtained a gun and shot the bird and investigation showed the cause of its distress was a weasel, which was perched on the hawk's back, with its teeth buried in the bird's neck. Apparently the animal had pounced upon the hawk when it was on the ground, and was carried skyward with the flight of its prey.

Aeronautical science is making such progress in France that a School of Aerostatics for the training of aeronauts has just been registered at the Ministry of the Interior. Diplomas will be obtainable which will enable those who win them to enter the Engineering Corps of Aerostats for military service.—Dalziel.

American editors in out-of-the-way districts have much trouble sometimes with defaulting subscribers. Here is a copy of the hint which the Editor of the "Freesden Advertiser" in the North Dakota recently published in his journal: "It is reported that one of Harvey's fastidious newly married ladies kneads bread with her gloves on. The incident may be peculiar, but there are others. The editor of this paper needs bread with his shoes on. He needs bread with his pants on, and unless some of the delinquent subscribers of this "Old Rag of Freedom" pay up before long, he will need bread without a darned thing on, and North Dakota is no Garden of Eden in the winter time." This ought surely to have drawn the dollars from the reluctant subscribers' pockets.

The King has decided upon paying a visit to Marienbad next August. The place has a great charm for him, and nowhere else, did he once declare, could he live so entirely "sans ceremonie."

It has long been the boast of the pork-packers of Chicago that they are able to turn waste products to such good account that nothing of the hog escapes except the sequeal. The American canned fruit industry has not hitherto been so successful in its pursuit of economy, as cores, peel, and worm-eaten spots (worms included) have been cast aside as worthless. At last, however, if the New York "Public Opinion" is to be believed, the ingenuity of twentieth-century science has been brought into play with such effect that nothing of the fruit is lost in the cannery except the smell. The refuse is dumped together along with spoiled fruit of every kind and made into a heterogeneous pulp, which reappears later in the form of pure apple jelly, pure current jelly, and other tempting brands.

The fifty sewermen from Marylebone who returned after an Easter holiday in Paris were given an opportunity of comparing French and British methods of drainage. Sewers in London were partially provided for by statutes of Henry III., VI., VII., and VIII., but the first general measure was the Bill of Sewers in 1531, which was superseded in 1848 by the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers, whose jurisdiction extended twelve miles round St Paul's. The area now extends beyond the county of London and covers 140 1-2 square miles. London sewage is at present carried through 2?8 miles of main sewers to Barking and Crossness precipitation works were last year 94,793 million gallons of crude sewage were chemically treated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade. ...	3	4	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	13	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	17	17	27
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	4	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	18	15	46
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	12	22
G Mahim and Worli	13	13	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	3
Total	83	86	183
Total plague deaths to date	290,746	244,539	
Same date last year	30	32	84

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	6

You go to your barber, week after week, hoping the shampoo will cure your dandruff. But the dandruff continues to form as badly as ever. The trouble is you do not go at it in the right way. The scalp is diseased, and you must cure it before your dandruff will ever disappear. Simple washing will never bring this about.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

This splendid hair preparation cures dandruff because it cures the disease of the scalp, and then the dandruff soon disappears for good.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will prevent dandruff, and at the same time it will keep your hair soft and glossy.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May, 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr A R Birks is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 11th May 1905 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

Mr H H Risley C S I C I E of the Indian Civil Service Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 13th May.

Mr M Hammick C I E of the Indian Civil Service is appointed to officiate until further orders as Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect from the 13th May.

The services of Capt G C L Kerans Indian Medical Service are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of Capt A G Sargent Indian Medical Service Bombay are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment in the jail dept.

With effect from the date on which he assumes charge as officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Com of Coorg Mr A Williams of the Indian Civil Service is appointed also to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE—(Revenue.)

In supersession of this Dept Notification No 992—124-2 dated 28th April 1905 Mr A R Tucker Registrar Dept of Revenue and Agriculture Revenue is granted privilege leave for one month and four days with effect from the forenoon of the 17th April.

Mr C G Lissant Senior Supt Dept of Revenue and Agriculture Revenue is appointed to officiate as Registrar during the absence on leave of Mr Tucker or until further orders.

In supersession of Notification No 3?3 dated the 24th Feb. the services of Mr M H Sowerby M R C V S Indian Civil Veterinary Dept are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for employment during the absence on leave of Major F. Joslen.

Mr E S Carr Conservator of Forests 2nd grade in charge of the Assam Circle is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months with effect from the afternoon of the 24th April. From the same date Mr H A Hogbton Conservator of Forests 3rd grade United Provinces is appointed to officiate as Conservator 2nd grade.

Mr C E Muriel Deputy Conservator of Forests 1st grade Upper Burma is appointed to officiate as Conservator 3rd grade in charge of the Assam Forest Circle of which he assumed charge on the 30th April.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Jagat Prasad Probationer attached to the Office of the Accountant General Bombay is granted privilege leave for twelve days with effect from the 19th of April.

Mr J C E Branson Accountant Genl Bengal is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days with effect from the 28th of April and the following acting appointments are made during his absence or until further orders; Mr H H Keene to officiate as Account Genl. Bengal and Mr. K Ghata to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General.

Mr F A C Rebello Chief Sup in the Office of the Account Genl Bombay is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 1st of May.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut—George Ramsay Maitland Royal Field Artillery Squadron Officer 14th Murray's Jat Lancers—25th April and Edward Kemble Twiss 1st Battalion Devonshire Regt. officiating Double Co Officer 10th Jats—19th April

Second-Lieut Walter Frederick Bird 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regt; Double Co Officer 46th Punjabis—17th April.

Second Lieut Bird is promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army subject to H M's approval with effect from the 17th April.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 9 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India;—

Second Lieut David Ogilvy Wight Lamb 21st March, Leonard Proby Haviland 26th March and Duncan Blackett Morris 9th March

The Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointments on H E's personal staff :—

To be Military Secy—Col A H M Edwards C B, M V O, late 5th Dragoon Guards vice Lieut Col the Hon E Baring C V O vacated dated 11th May.

To be Honorary Surgeon—Surg Genl W L Gubbins M B, M V O, Army Medical staff Principal Medical Officer, Western Command vice Surg Genl W S M Price retired and Col W E Saunders C B Royal Army Medical Corps Principal Medical Officer 7th Meerut Division vice Col G D Bourke vacated.

Capt F W H Forteath Indian Army to be Supply and Transport Officer 3rd class with effect from the 12th May.

Capt F W Hawks Indian Army to be Supply and Transport Officer 3rd class with effect from the 12th May.

Second Lieut Harold St George Gilmore Indian Army Reserve of Officers resigns his commission.

Col Charles Marsh Keighley C B D S O Indian Army Unemployed Supernumerary List has been permitted by the Sec of State for India to retire from the service subject to H M approval with effect from the 3rd April.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Cap William Edward Wood Unattached List Bengal is permitted to retire from the service subject to H M's approval with effect from the 3rd May.

ONE of the most remarkable of the recent instances in which members of the House of Commons have been summoned to attend was the case of Dr. Tanner in July 1887. Mr. Long, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, who was then Secretary to the Local Government Board, complained to the House of the use by Dr. Tanner of insulting expressions to him in the Members' Lobby on the preceding day. Dr. Tanner had left for Ireland to attend a Convention in Cork. He was specially summoned to appear in the House of Commons, and immediately returned to London. His account of the circumstances was that his vote had not been counted in a division and that when smarting under the irritation of the incident, Mr. Long, whom he did not know, came up to him and said, well, that was a nice sell for you. Dr. Tanner, who had believed that he was the laughing-stock of a clique of the Tory Party, expressed his opinion of Mr. Long in language of extreme directness which exceeded by many degrees the limits of Parliamentary courtesy. Dr. Tanner apologised to the House, and the incident terminated.

"NEEDLES and pins (bis)" runs the old doggerel "when a man's married his trouble begins." But in the United States it would seem, on the contrary, that trouble is going to pursue the man assiduously until he gets married, while after that event, if all prove well, he will get special privileges. A Bill has been introduced in Texas, and is expected to pass, providing for a graduated tax on bachelors. From the early age of twenty-one unmarried men will have to go on paying ever increasing fines for their remissness, until at thirty-five only a millionaire will be able to afford celibacy. And, further to encourage the blessed state, Wyoming has brought in a Bill by which, in a family of six or more, all after the third shall be educated free at the State expense. We are always hearing new stories from America of the extravagances, in the way of freak dinners and the like, committed by her rich citizens merely in order, it would seem, to prove their wealth. But in future none of these eccentric demonstrations will be needed. A man will only have to produce satisfactory evidence of his bachelorhood and his claim to the highest ranks in the Money Aristocracy will be admitted without question.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE Army Pay Department will cease to exist at the end of the month, on the formation of the Army Accounts Branch on the 1st proximo, when the officers of the Department will be amalgamated with members of the Civil Service on the establishment of the War Office. The chief paymasters, station paymasters, and assistant paymasters are to become chief accountants, accountants, and assistant accountants first and second class, and the many appointments which carry rates of pay much better than present emoluments have mostly been filled. Members of the lower division of the Civil Service have been appointed on the same footing as officers who have graduated at Universities and Military Colleges, and would, under other circumstanstances, have probably held the higher division appointments in the Civil Service. The members of the Army Pay Department retain their present ranks and establishment for promotion in such ranks, but their status in the new branch of army finance will depend on the nature of their appointments. Selection has been the determining feature in the choice of officers, but it has not been practicable to at once merge both civil and military in one roster, or to disregard seniority, which governs the order of consideration. The precedence of military and civil members of the same rank is to be determined by their relative positions in the lists to be kept for promotion and posting. The formation of the new department will be gradual, and the roster for foreign service is to be recast to accord with the new organisation. It is not anticipated that additional foreign service will be imposed upon members of the Army Pay Department.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant pleads eloquently in the "Express" for a wholesale reduction in the world's naval expenditure. The present Franco-English entente, he remarks, must always he ephemeral and constantly threatened as long as both countries continue their huge war expenditure. He goes on to point out that in the last ten years the increase in the naval and military expenditure has been as follows :—

France	£ 3 200,000
England	£39,120 000
Russia	£14,000 000
Geremany	£11,920,000
United States	£25 200,000

On the other hand, Italy has reduced her expenditure by £3,240,000 In thus increasing our expenditure he remarks that we are laying an overwhelming burden on the productive forces of the nations. Our resources should increase in proportion to our expenditure, but the reverse is the case. The resources which are increasing are not those of European nations. They are the resources of our new competitors in America. And this is solely the case, because in America they have no huge army, no national debt, nor would they have decided to increase their navy, but for the fatal example of Europe.

In connection with the combined training of the army and navy, a new departure will shortly be announced. It is intended to give fortress gunners a better knowledge of ships and naval tactics, in order that they may not only co-operate with our sea forces, but, in addition, may understand more of the vessels which would be their apponents in war. A committee will be appointed consisting of naval and military officers, to decide how the Royal Garrison Artillery can best be instructed in ship work. It has long been held that the man behind the gun in a shore fort should know all about fleet movements and gunnery, but the amount of naval instruction hitherto obtained by the army's gunners has been very small. Rear Admiral Percy Scott has some very strong ideas on this section of defensive work, and, no doubt, his evidence will be sought by the committee. In one quarter it is suggested that the Royal Garrison Artillery and Royal Marine Artillery should be amalgamated, with a reduced establishment, and that ship and shore duty should be given alternately to every man. Another idea that finds favour among naval officers is that of employing pensioned gunners of the Royal Navy in the forts, they being the class of men that best know how to fight ships. A pensioned gunner is usually considered suitable for ten years' shore work, if such could be found for him, hence the suggestion of using the ripe experience of the men in coast defence. So far as the Royal Marine Artillery is concerned, no definite steps have been taken to alter the constitution of the branch, but in all probability, they will be given short tours of duty on shore at stations from which regular troops are to be withdrawn.

The first Jew to become an officer in the French army is believed to be Anselme Nordon. Among the volunteer legions organised by France in 1792 was the German Legion, which, in addition to German numbered in its ranks Alsatians and Lorrainers. It was (says the "Jewish Chronicle") to the latter category that Nordon belonged. Born at Metz, on the 4th December 1736, Anselme Nordon son of Mayer Nordon, professed the religion of Moses—the expression by which Judaism was described in those days. In the course of time he took up his residence in Paris and joined the National Guard as a volunteer, and became sergeant in 1789. In 1790 he obtained a brevet of sub-lieutenant in the Foot Chasseurs and on the 4th September, 1792, was appointed first lieutenant in the German Legion. A year latter he was captain in the 22nd Light Infantry Regiment. He received his full discharge on account of his wounds, after having given proofs of his bravery in the Vendee War. But he took the waters of Bareges, and applied for readmission to the service declaring that he was full of vigour and zeal. Restored to his rank, he took part in all the campaigns of Moreau. Two sons were killed while fighting by his side, and at the battle of Landshut a ball carried off his right thigh. He was then granted an annual pension of 1200 francs.

A naval correspondent of a contemporary who signs himself C B. somewhat absurdly misunderstands the policy of the present Board of Admiralty, when he complains that it embodies the old fallacy of copying the defensive policy of Continental Powers such as France, the reason being the large programme of torpedo-craft and the small one of battleships. No one who has followed carefully the reforms of the First Sea Lord can fairly accuse him of any desire to see the Navy on the defensive. On the contrary, the concentration of the Fleets, the maintenance of the Reserve with various crews, and so on, prove that Sir John Fisher is convinced of the threefold blessedness of him who "gets his blow in fust." Torpedo-craft in the British Navy are weapons of offence, as they will always prove in the hands of the Power which has the predominance in battleships. I confess that the antithesis between ocean-going and coastal destroyers is verbally unfortunate; but there is not the smallest reason to suppose as C. B. does, that the latter are intended merely for the defence of these shores. The coasts on which they will operate will be those of the enemy. They are for use in the narrow seas while the oceangoing ships will be able to accompany the battle squadrons.

"C. B.'s" critisim of the proposal to lay down but a single battleship is, again, founded upon a misapprehension. I join in his regret that at least another is not projected. But if the intention of the Admiralty be carried out, and the new ship be built and completed for sea in sixteen months we shall have a fighting unit added to the Fleet long before either of the two ships laid down by Germany or any of the indeterminate number proposed by Russia are ready. Rapid construction is proverbially cheap construction; and it also enables the country to get the very best possible worth for its money, for the ship is commissioned and at sea before she can begin to grow obsolescent in the rapid march of scientific invention. The Japanese would, of course give their ears at the present moment to have more battleships. But, in our case, the battleships are there, in numbers sufficient to cope with likely foes. We can, therefore, build, torpedo craft with a good sporting chance of being able to use them with effect.

The Naval correspondent of "Vanity Fair" is numbered also among those who have discovered the defects of the Triumph and Swiftsure. "Overgunned, deficient in coal and ammunition supply, and uncomfortable" is his gravamen. I daresay it was well worth while to pay a million and three-quarters for the lesson we have got; and, in any case, we had to do so, or let the ships pass under the Russian flag, which would have been awkward for our ally, as they can bite hard, even if they crack their jaws in doing so. But it is a question how long they are likely to remain on the British Navy list as effective ships. I hope that much good money will not be thrown after bad but that, if the ships, as they stand, are as unsatisfactory as the evidence seems to show, we shall "cut losses" as soon as possible. No doubt the ships will be useful for training purposes. Or they might be used as State coaches and release the Renown for duties her for which her established excellence better befits.

Mr. Harold Begbie returns to the charge in the "Daily Mail" on Haslar and the health of the Navy. I fear that he has a good deal of justification for his contention that disease is appallingly rife in the British Navy. For one thing, tuberculosis is far too common among men in their prime, living what should be the healthiest of lives. As regards specific diseases, we must expect them to be prevalent unless and until we are prepared to recognise that the opinions of "old women of both sexes" must not be allowed to direct the policy of the nation in matters concerning the lives and health of its sailors and soldiers.

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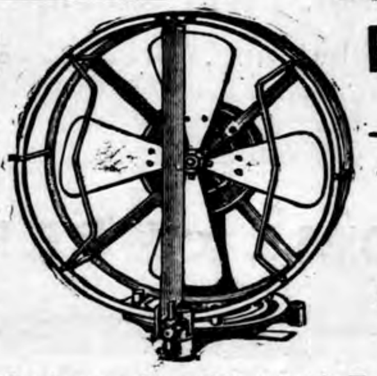

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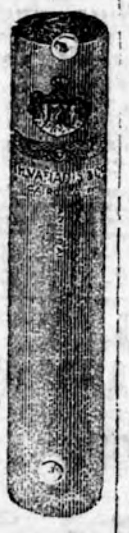

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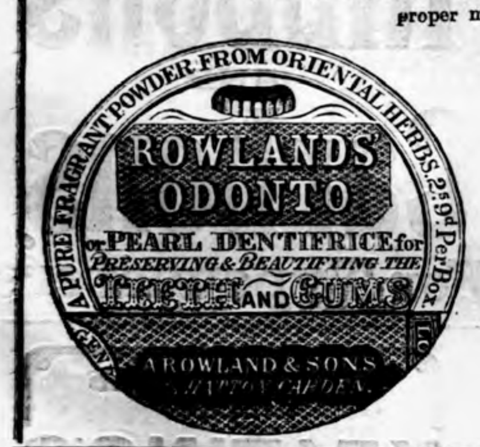
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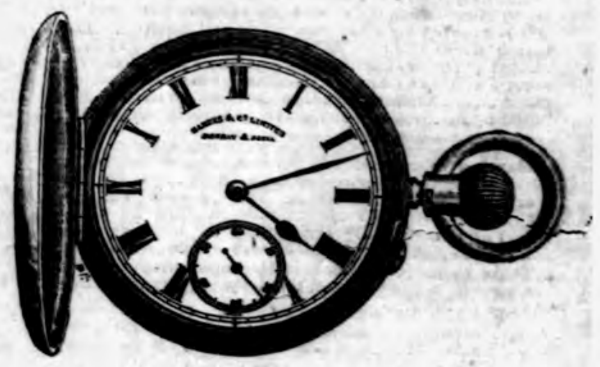

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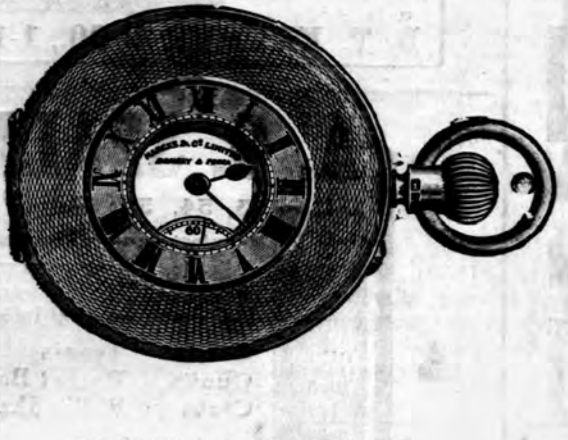

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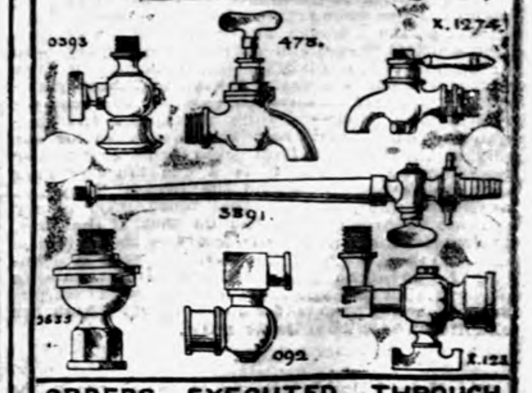

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